



2025/0180(COD)

23.7.2025

AMENDMENTS

1 - 206

Draft report
Inese Vaidere, Ville Niinistö
(PE775.677v01-00)

Phasing out Russian natural gas imports, improving monitoring of potential energy dependencies and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1938

Proposal for a regulation
(COM(2025)0828 – 2025/0180(COD))

Agence Europe

Amendment 1

András Gyürk, Enikő Győri, András László, Judita Laššáková

Proposal for a regulation

–

Proposal for a regulation

Proposal for rejection

The European Parliament rejects [the Commission proposal].

Or. en

Amendment 2

Hanna Gedin

Proposal for a regulation

Title 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on phasing out Russian natural gas imports, improving monitoring of potential energy dependencies and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1938

Amendment

Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on phasing out Russian natural gas **and oil** imports, improving monitoring of potential energy dependencies and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1938

Or. en

Amendment 3

Dario Tamburrano, Danilo Della Valle

Proposal for a regulation

Title 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on phasing out **Russian** natural gas imports, improving monitoring of potential energy dependencies and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1938

Amendment

Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on phasing out natural gas imports, improving monitoring of potential energy dependencies and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1938

Amendment 4

Thierry Mariani, Christophe Bay, Pascale Piera, Aleksandar Nikolic, Julie Rechagneux, Enikő Győri, András Gyürk, Raffaele Stancanelli, Paolo Borchia
on behalf of the P/E Group

Proposal for a regulation

Citation 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, *and* in particular *Articles 194(2) and 207* thereof,

Amendment

Having regard *to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Articles 24, 29 and 31 thereof, and* to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, in particular *Article 194(2)* thereof,

Or. en

Amendment 5

Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Francisco Assis, Bruno Tobback, Annalisa Corrado, Giorgio Gori, Raphaël Glucksmann, Eero Heinäluoma

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The unlawful full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation in February 2022 revealed the dramatic consequences of the existing dependencies on Russian natural gas on markets and security. In their Versailles Declaration of 11 March 2022, Heads of States therefore agreed to gradually decrease and eventually fully remove the dependency on Russian energy. The REPowerEU Communication of 8 March 2022³ and the REPowerEU Plan of 18 May 2022⁴ proposed concrete measures to allow the full diversification away from Russian energy imports in a safe, affordable and sustainable manner. Significant progress in the process to diversify gas supplies away

Amendment

(1) The unlawful full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation in February 2022 revealed the dramatic consequences of the existing dependencies on Russian natural gas on markets and security. In their Versailles Declaration of 11 March 2022, Heads of States therefore agreed to gradually decrease and eventually fully remove the dependency on Russian energy. The REPowerEU Communication of 8 March 2022³ and the REPowerEU Plan of 18 May 2022⁴ proposed concrete measures to allow the full diversification away from Russian energy imports in a safe, affordable and sustainable manner. Significant progress in the process to diversify gas supplies away

from Russia was achieved since then. As the remaining volumes of Russian natural gas entering the Union are still significant, the Commission announced in its REPowerEU Roadmap towards ending Russian energy imports of 6 May 2022 a legislative proposal to fully phase out Russian gas imports and to improve the existing framework for energy dependencies.

from Russia was achieved since then. As the remaining volumes of Russian natural gas entering the Union are still significant, the Commission announced in its REPowerEU Roadmap towards ending Russian energy imports of 6 May 2022 a legislative proposal to fully phase out Russian gas imports and to improve the existing framework for energy dependencies. ***This commitment to phase out Russian energy imports by 2027 at the latest has been recently reaffirmed by the European Parliament, in its report on the security of energy supply in the EU (2025/2055(INI)).***

³ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy, COM(2022) 108 final, 8 March 2022.

³ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy, COM(2022) 108 final, 8 March 2022.

⁴ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU Plan, COM(2022) 230 final, 18 May 2022.

⁴ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU Plan, COM(2022) 230 final, 18 May 2022.

Or. en

Amendment 6

Lubica Karvašová, Marie-Agnes Strack-Zimmermann, Anna Stürgh, Svenja Hahn, Dan Barna, Katri Kulmuni, Petras Auštrevičius, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, Michal Kobosko

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1) The unlawful full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation in February 2022 revealed the dramatic consequences of the existing dependencies

(1) The unlawful full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation in February 2022 revealed the dramatic consequences of the existing dependencies

on Russian natural gas on markets and security. In their Versailles Declaration of 11 March 2022, Heads of States therefore agreed to gradually decrease and eventually fully remove the dependency on Russian energy. The REPowerEU Communication of 8 March 2022³ and the REPowerEU Plan of 18 May 2022⁴ proposed concrete measures to allow the full diversification away from Russian energy imports in a safe, affordable and sustainable manner. Significant progress in the process to diversify gas supplies away from Russia was achieved since then. As the remaining volumes of Russian natural gas entering the Union are still significant, the Commission announced in its REPowerEU Roadmap towards ending Russian energy imports of 6 May 2025 a legislative proposal to fully phase out Russian gas imports and to improve the existing framework for energy dependencies.

³ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy, COM(2022) 108 final, 8 March 2022.

⁴ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU Plan, COM(2022) 230 final, 18 May 2022.

on Russian natural gas on markets and security. In their Versailles Declaration of 11 March 2022, Heads of States therefore agreed to gradually decrease and eventually fully remove the dependency on Russian energy. The REPowerEU Communication of 8 March 2022³ and the REPowerEU Plan of 18 May 2022⁴ proposed concrete measures to allow the full diversification away from Russian energy imports in a safe, affordable and sustainable manner. Significant progress in the process to diversify gas supplies away from Russia was achieved since then. As the remaining volumes of Russian natural gas entering the Union are still significant, the Commission announced in its REPowerEU Roadmap towards ending Russian energy imports of 6 May 2025 a legislative proposal to fully phase out Russian gas imports and to improve the existing framework for energy dependencies. ***In order to achieve full independence from Russian energy imports, there is an equal urgency to introduce the phase-out of Russian nuclear energy imports, in line with the REPowerEU Plan of 18 May 2022.***

³ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy, COM(2022) 108 final, 8 March 2022.

⁴ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU Plan, COM(2022) 230 final, 18 May 2022.

Or. en

Amendment 7

Thierry Mariani, Christophe Bay, Pascale Piera, Aleksandar Nikolic, Julie Rechagneux, Enikő Győri, András Gyürk, Raffaele Stancanelli, Paolo Borchia
on behalf of the PfE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1 a) Considering the strategic and geopolitical nature of phasing out Russian energy imports, this Regulation should be based on Articles 24 and 29 TEU and Article 194 TFEU, rather than Article 207 TFEU. Energy supply diversification, particularly when aimed at reducing dependence on a specific third country, constitutes a matter of foreign and security policy more than one of common commercial policy. Moreover, a prohibition on Russian gas and oil imports is tantamount to the adoption of sanctions. As such, it falls within the Union's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), which requires unanimity in the Council. Accordingly, the adoption of this Regulation should follow the appropriate intergovernmental procedures, respecting Member States' sovereign prerogatives in energy and external affairs.

Or. en

Amendment 8

Lubica Karvašová, Marie-Agnes Strack-Zimmermann, Anna Stürgh, Svenja Hahn, Katri Kulmuni, Dan Barna, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, Martin Hojsík

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1 a) The Draghi Report highlights that a reduction in dependency on fossil fuel imports would enhance EU competitiveness and the affordability and

Amendment 9

Elena Donazzan, Daniele Polato, Nicola Procaccini, Francesco Torselli, Francesco Ventola

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) I molteplici esempi di riduzioni e interruzioni ingiustificate e senza preavviso delle forniture, già prima dell'invasione militare su vasta scala dell'Ucraina, e la successiva strumentalizzazione dell'energia operata dalla Federazione russa dimostrano che quest'ultima ha sfruttato sistematicamente le dipendenze esistenti dalle sue forniture di gas per danneggiare l'economia dell'Unione. Ciò ha gravi risvolti negativi per gli Stati membri e la sicurezza economica dell'Unione in generale. Pertanto l'Unione non può più considerare la Federazione russa e le sue imprese energetiche partner commerciali affidabili.

Amendment

(2) I molteplici esempi di riduzioni e interruzioni ingiustificate e senza preavviso delle forniture, già prima dell'invasione militare su vasta scala dell'Ucraina, e la successiva strumentalizzazione dell'energia operata dalla Federazione russa dimostrano che quest'ultima ha sfruttato sistematicamente le dipendenze esistenti dalle sue forniture di gas per danneggiare l'economia dell'Unione. Ciò ha gravi risvolti negativi per gli Stati membri e la sicurezza economica dell'Unione in generale. Pertanto l'Unione non può più considerare la Federazione russa e le sue imprese energetiche partner commerciali affidabili. ***In un più ampio e intensificato dialogo energetico con partner commerciali affidabili, la Commissione dovrebbe concorrere, anche tramite una pronta definizione dei parametri rilevanti per dare attuazione al Regolamento sulle Emissioni di Metano, a fornire prospettive chiare per i paesi produttori, funzionali a una maggiore diversificazione delle forniture di gas naturale via pipeline e GNL, nel rispetto di rigorosi criteri ambientali e industriali.***

Amendment 10

Monika Beňová, Judita Laššáková, Erik Kaliňák, Katarína Roth Neved'alová, Branislav Ondruš, Ľuboš Blaha

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) *Multiple examples of unannounced and unjustified supply reductions and interruptions already before the full-scale military invasion of Ukraine, and the weaponisation of energy by the Russian Federation since then, show that the Russian Federation systematically used existing dependencies on Russian gas supplies to harm the Union's economy. This leads to serious negative effects on Member States and the Union's economic security in general. The Russian Federation and its energy companies can therefore no longer be considered reliable energy trading partners by the Union.*

Amendment

(2) *The Union is, first and foremost, a peace project, founded on the values of diplomacy, cooperation, and the peaceful resolution of conflicts. In light of the ongoing aggression against Ukraine, the European Union reiterates its commitment to a rules-based international order and its hope for a just and sustainable resolution to the conflict. At the same time, the Union recognises the reality of an increasingly volatile and belligerent international environment, where geopolitical disruptions can rapidly destabilise energy supply and undermine economic stability.*

Or. en

Amendment 11

Monika Beňová, Judita Laššáková, Erik Kaliňák, Katarína Roth Neved'alová, Branislav Ondruš, Ľuboš Blaha

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2 a) *In this context, the Union must ensure that its energy market framework remains both flexible and resilient. A stable and adaptable energy regulatory environment is essential to signal the Union's intention to protect and strengthen the global competitiveness of its domestic producers and industrial base. Long-term investment, industrial planning, and energy-intensive sectors all depend on a credible, legally sound mechanism that can respond swiftly to market volatility and external shocks.*

Amendment 12

Elena Donazzan, Daniele Polato, Nicola Procaccini, Francesco Torselli, Francesco Ventola

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2 bis) Invita la Commissione a intensificare lo sforzo di diplomazia energetica per sviluppare relazioni durature e stabili con partner affidabili per forniture di gas competitive e diversificate.

Or. it

Amendment 13

Monika Beňová, Judita Laššáková, Erik Kaliňák, Katarína Roth Neved'alová, Branislav Ondruš, Ľuboš Blaha

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 2 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2 b) This Regulation embodies an “EU-first” approach: a rules-based, treaty-compatible mechanism that addresses geopolitical challenges through legal instruments. By establishing targeted derogation clauses, objective price-based safeguards, and time-bound review mechanisms, the Union affirms its commitment to economic sovereignty, solidarity among Member States, and energy security—without compromising its strategic objectives.

Or. en

Amendment 14

Inese Vaidere, Paulius Saudargas, Mika Aaltola, Jüri Ratas

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) In January 2006, Russia stopped its natural gas supplies to Bulgaria and other countries in South East Europe in the middle of a cold spell, driving up prices increases and causing or threatening harm to citizens. On 6 January 2009, Russia again fully cut off gas transiting through Ukraine, affecting 18 Member States, especially those in Central and Eastern Europe. The supply disruption led to serious disturbances of gas markets in the region and the whole of the Union. Some Member States had zero natural gas flows for nearly 14 days, forcing lasting shutdowns of heating in schools and factories, and requiring them to declare the state of emergency. In 2014, the Russian Federation invaded and illegally annexed Crimea, ceased Ukrainian gas production assets in Crimea and reduced gas supplies to several Member States which had announced to supply Ukraine with gas, leading to market disturbances and price increases and harming economic security. In the past, Russia's State-controlled monopoly exporter Gazprom has been the subject to several Commission investigations for a possible breach of the EU competition rules and has subsequently modified its conduct on the market to address the Commission's competition concerns.⁵ *Gazprom*. The competition issues at stake concerned, in several cases, so-called 'territorial restrictions' in Gazprom's gas supply contracts, prohibiting the resale of gas outside the own country⁶, as well as evidence that Gazprom was engaged in unfair pricing practices and made energy supplies dependent on political concessions from participation in Russian pipeline projects or acquiring control over Union energy assets.

Amendment

(3) In January 2006, Russia stopped its natural gas supplies to Bulgaria and other countries in South East Europe in the middle of a cold spell, driving up prices increases and causing or threatening harm to citizens. On 6 January 2009, Russia again fully cut off gas transiting through Ukraine, affecting 18 Member States, especially those in Central and Eastern Europe. The supply disruption led to serious disturbances of gas markets in the region and the whole of the Union. Some Member States had zero natural gas flows for nearly 14 days, forcing lasting shutdowns of heating in schools and factories, and requiring them to declare the state of emergency. In 2014, the Russian Federation invaded and illegally annexed Crimea, ceased Ukrainian gas production assets in Crimea and reduced gas supplies to several Member States which had announced to supply Ukraine with gas, leading to market disturbances and price increases and harming economic security. In the past, Russia's State-controlled monopoly exporter Gazprom has been the subject to several Commission investigations for a possible breach of the EU competition rules and has subsequently modified its conduct on the market to address the Commission's competition concerns.⁵ The competition issues at stake concerned, in several cases, so-called 'territorial restrictions' in Gazprom's gas supply contracts, prohibiting the resale of gas outside the own country⁶, as well as evidence that Gazprom was engaged in unfair pricing practices and made energy supplies dependent on political concessions from participation in Russian pipeline projects or acquiring control over Union energy assets.

⁵ see Commission Decision C(2018) 3106 final of 24 May 2018 relating to a proceeding under Article 102 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and Article 54 of the EEA Agreement, Case AT.39816 – Upstream Gas Supplies in Central and Eastern Europe;
https://ec.europa.eu/competition/antitrust/cases/dec_docs/39816/39816_10148_3.pdf.

⁶ See for the competition investigations concerning territorial restrictions between 2003 and 2005
[see:ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_05_710](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_05_710);
ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_03_1345;
ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_05_195; for the investigation in the Gazprom II case, see Commission Decision C(2018) 3106 final of 24 May 2018 relating to a proceeding under Article 102 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and Article 54 of the EEA Agreement, Case AT.39816 – Upstream Gas Supplies in Central and Eastern Europe.

⁵ see Commission Decision C(2018) 3106 final of 24 May 2018 relating to a proceeding under Article 102 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and Article 54 of the EEA Agreement, Case AT.39816 – Upstream Gas Supplies in Central and Eastern Europe;
https://ec.europa.eu/competition/antitrust/cases/dec_docs/39816/39816_10148_3.pdf.

⁶ See for the competition investigations concerning territorial restrictions between 2003 and 2005
[see:ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_05_710](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_05_710);
ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_03_1345;
ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_05_195; for the investigation in the Gazprom II case, see Commission Decision C(2018) 3106 final of 24 May 2018 relating to a proceeding under Article 102 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and Article 54 of the EEA Agreement, Case AT.39816 – Upstream Gas Supplies in Central and Eastern Europe.

Or. en

Amendment 15
Rihards Kols, Daniel Obajtek
on behalf of the ECR Group
Dominik Tarczyński

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) In January 2006, Russia stopped its natural gas supplies to Bulgaria and other countries in South East Europe in the middle of a cold spell, driving up prices increases and causing or threatening harm to citizens. On 6 January 2009, Russia

Amendment

(3) In January 2006, Russia stopped its natural gas supplies to Bulgaria and other countries in South East Europe in the middle of a cold spell, driving up prices increases and causing or threatening harm to citizens. On 6 January 2009, Russia

again fully cut off gas transiting through Ukraine, affecting 18 Member States, especially those in Central and Eastern Europe. The supply disruption led to serious disturbances of gas markets in the region and the whole of the Union. Some Member States had zero natural gas flows for nearly 14 days, forcing lasting shutdowns of heating in schools and factories, and requiring them to declare the state of emergency. In 2014, the Russian Federation invaded and illegally annexed Crimea, ceased Ukrainian gas production assets in Crimea and reduced gas supplies to several Member States which had announced to supply Ukraine with gas, leading to market disturbances and price increases and harming economic security. In the past, Russia's State-controlled monopoly exporter Gazprom has been the subject to several Commission investigations for a possible breach of the EU competition rules and has subsequently modified its conduct on the market to address the Commission's competition concerns.⁵ **Gazprom.** The competition issues at stake concerned, in several cases, so-called 'territorial restrictions' in Gazprom's gas supply contracts, prohibiting the resale of gas outside the own country⁶, as well as evidence that Gazprom was engaged in unfair pricing practices and made energy supplies dependent on political concessions from participation in Russian pipeline projects or acquiring control over Union energy assets.

⁵ see Commission Decision C(2018) 3106 final of 24 May 2018 relating to a proceeding under Article 102 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and Article 54 of the EEA Agreement, Case AT.39816 – Upstream Gas Supplies in Central and Eastern Europe; https://ec.europa.eu/competition/antitrust/cases/dec_docs/39816/39816_10148_3.pdf.

⁶ See for the competition investigations

again fully cut off gas transiting through Ukraine, affecting 18 Member States, especially those in Central and Eastern Europe. The supply disruption led to serious disturbances of gas markets in the region and the whole of the Union. Some Member States had zero natural gas flows for nearly 14 days, forcing lasting shutdowns of heating in schools and factories, and requiring them to declare the state of emergency. In 2014, the Russian Federation invaded and illegally annexed Crimea, ceased Ukrainian gas production assets in Crimea and reduced gas supplies to several Member States which had announced to supply Ukraine with gas, leading to market disturbances and price increases and harming economic security. In the past, Russia's State-controlled monopoly exporter Gazprom has been the subject to several Commission investigations for a possible breach of the EU competition rules and has subsequently modified its conduct on the market to address the Commission's competition concerns.⁵ The competition issues at stake concerned, in several cases, so-called 'territorial restrictions' in Gazprom's gas supply contracts, prohibiting the resale of gas outside the own country⁶, as well as evidence that Gazprom was engaged in unfair pricing practices and made energy supplies dependent on political concessions from participation in Russian pipeline projects or acquiring control over Union energy assets.

⁵ see Commission Decision C(2018) 3106 final of 24 May 2018 relating to a proceeding under Article 102 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and Article 54 of the EEA Agreement, Case AT.39816 – Upstream Gas Supplies in Central and Eastern Europe; https://ec.europa.eu/competition/antitrust/cases/dec_docs/39816/39816_10148_3.pdf.

⁶ See for the competition investigations

concerning territorial restrictions between 2003 and 2005
see:ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_05_710;
ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_03_1345;
ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_05_195; for the investigation in the Gazprom II case, see Commission Decision C(2018) 3106 final of 24 May 2018 relating to a proceeding under Article 102 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and Article 54 of the EEA Agreement, Case AT.39816 – Upstream Gas Supplies in Central and Eastern Europe.

concerning territorial restrictions between 2003 and 2005
see:ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_05_710;
ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_03_1345;
ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_05_195; for the investigation in the Gazprom II case, see Commission Decision C(2018) 3106 final of 24 May 2018 relating to a proceeding under Article 102 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and Article 54 of the EEA Agreement, Case AT.39816 – Upstream Gas Supplies in Central and Eastern Europe.

Or. en

Amendment 16 Diana Iovanovici Șoșoacă

Proposal for a regulation Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) Războiul neprovocat și nejustificat al Rusiei împotriva Ucrainei care a început în februarie 2022 și reducerile ulterioare ale aprovizionării cu gaze utilizate ca armă, împreună cu manipularea piețelor prin perturbări intenționate ale fluxurilor de gaze, au scos la iveală vulnerabilități și dependențe în Uniune și în statele sale membre care pot avea în mod clar un impact direct și grav asupra funcționării pieței gazelor din Uniune, a economiei Uniunii și a intereselor sale esențiale în materie de securitate și care pot cauza prejudicii directe cetățenilor Uniunii, deoarece perturbările aprovizionării cu energie pot dăuna sănătății sau vieții cetățenilor. Dovezile arată că societatea Gazprom, controlată de stat, a manipulat în mod intenționat piețele energiei din Uniune pentru a majora prețurile la energie. Instalațiile mari de înmagazinare subterană

Amendment

(4) Războiul neprovocat și nejustificat al Rusiei împotriva Ucrainei care a început în februarie 2022 și reducerile ulterioare ale aprovizionării cu gaze utilizate ca armă, împreună cu manipularea piețelor prin perturbări intenționate ale fluxurilor de gaze, au scos la iveală vulnerabilități și dependențe în Uniune și în statele sale membre care pot avea în mod clar un impact direct și grav asupra funcționării pieței gazelor din Uniune, a economiei Uniunii și a intereselor sale esențiale în materie de securitate și care pot cauza prejudicii directe cetățenilor Uniunii, deoarece perturbările aprovizionării cu energie pot dăuna sănătății sau vieții cetățenilor, ***dar au determinat și repercursiuni drastice asupra prețurilor plătite de consumatori, uneori nejustificat de mari.*** Dovezile arată că societatea Gazprom, controlată de stat, a manipulat în

din Uniune controlate de Gazprom au fost lăsate la un nivel fără precedent de scăzut, iar societățile ruse au redus vânzările pe platformele de comercializare a gazelor din Uniune⁷ și au întrerupt complet utilizarea propriilor platforme de vânzare înainte de invazie, ceea ce a afectat piețele pe termen scurt și a agravat situația deja tensionată în materie de aprovizionare după invadarea ilegală a Ucrainei de către Rusia. Începând din martie 2022, Rusia a oprit în mod sistematic sau a redus livrările de gaze naturale către statele membre, ceea ce a generat perturbări semnificative pe piața gazelor din Uniune. Acest lucru a afectat în special livrările către Uniune prin gazoductul Yamal, livrările către Finlanda, precum și conducta Nord Stream 1, în cazul căreia Gazprom a redus mai întâi fluxurile, iar apoi a întrerupt complet livrările prin intermediul conductei.

⁷ ACER „European gas market trends and price drivers 2023 - Market Monitoring Report” (Tendințele pieței europene a gazelor și factorii care influențează prețurile pentru 2023 - Raport de monitorizare a pieței) (punctul 28).

mod intenționat piețele energiei din Uniune pentru a majora prețurile la energie. Instalațiile mari de înmagazinare subterană din Uniune controlate de Gazprom au fost lăsate la un nivel fără precedent de scăzut, iar societățile ruse au redus vânzările pe platformele de comercializare a gazelor din Uniune⁷ și au întrerupt complet utilizarea propriilor platforme de vânzare înainte de invazie, ceea ce a afectat piețele pe termen scurt și a agravat situația deja tensionată în materie de aprovizionare după invadarea ilegală a Ucrainei de către Rusia. Începând din martie 2022, Rusia a oprit în mod sistematic sau a redus livrările de gaze naturale către statele membre, ceea ce a generat perturbări semnificative pe piața gazelor din Uniune. Acest lucru a afectat în special livrările către Uniune prin gazoductul Yamal, livrările către Finlanda, precum și conducta Nord Stream 1, în cazul căreia Gazprom a redus mai întâi fluxurile, iar apoi a întrerupt complet livrările prin intermediul conductei.

⁷ ACER „European gas market trends and price drivers 2023 - Market Monitoring Report” (Tendințele pieței europene a gazelor și factorii care influențează prețurile pentru 2023 - Raport de monitorizare a pieței) (punctul 28).

Or. ro

Amendment 17 **Diana Iovanovici Șoșoacă**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 5**

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) Utilizarea aprovizionării cu gaze ca armă și manipularea pieței de către Rusia prin întreruperi intenționate ale fluxurilor de gaze a condus la creșterea vertiginoasă a prețurilor la energie în Uniune, care au

Amendment

(5) Utilizarea aprovizionării cu gaze ca armă și manipularea pieței de către Rusia prin întreruperi intenționate ale fluxurilor de gaze a condus la creșterea vertiginoasă a prețurilor la energie în Uniune, care au

ajuns în 2022 la niveluri fără precedent, de până la opt ori mai mari decât media anilor precedenți. Necesitatea care a decurs din aceste practici de a găsi surse alternative de aprovizionare cu gaze, de a schimba rutele de aprovizionare, de a umple instalațiile de înmagazinare pentru iarnă și de a găsi soluții la problemele de congestiare a infrastructurii de gaze a Uniunii a contribuit la o volatilitate ridicată a prețurilor și la creșteri fără precedent ale prețurilor în 2022.

ajuns în 2022 la niveluri fără precedent, de până la opt ori mai mari decât media anilor precedenți, **cu efecte nefaste asupra nivelului de trai al cetățenilor și al industriei consumatoare de gaze.** Necesitatea care a decurs din aceste practici de a găsi surse alternative de aprovizionare cu gaze, de a schimba rutele de aprovizionare, de a umple instalațiile de înmagazinare pentru iarnă și de a găsi soluții la problemele de congestiare a infrastructurii de gaze a Uniunii a contribuit la o volatilitate ridicată a prețurilor și la creșteri fără precedent ale prețurilor în 2022.

Or. ro

Amendment 18 **Hanna Gedin**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 6**

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The exceptionally high gas prices translated into high electricity prices and price increases for other energy products, leading to sustained high inflation. A deep economic crisis with negative growth rates in many Member States, caused by the high energy prices, endangered the economy of the Union, undermined consumer purchasing power and raised the cost of manufacturing, particularly in energy, leading to risks for social cohesion and stability, and even to human life or health. The supply interruptions also led to very seriously problems for the security of energy supply in the Union and forced eleven Member States to declare an energy crisis level under Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸. Benefitting from the Union's dependency during that crisis, Russia's manipulations of the market allowed it to achieve record-high profits

Amendment

(6) The exceptionally high gas prices translated into high electricity prices and price increases for other energy products, leading to sustained high inflation. A deep economic crisis with negative growth rates in many Member States, caused by the high energy prices, endangered the economy of the Union, undermined consumer purchasing power and raised the cost of manufacturing, particularly in energy, leading to risks for social cohesion and stability, and even to human life or health. The supply interruptions also led to very seriously problems for the security of energy supply in the Union and forced eleven Member States to declare an energy crisis level under Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸. Benefitting from the Union's dependency during that crisis, Russia's manipulations of the market allowed it to achieve record-high profits

from remaining energy trade with Europe, with revenues from gas imports accounting still for EUR 15bn in 2024. Those revenues could be used to finance further economic attacks against the Union, undermining economic security. They could also be used to finance the war of aggression against the Ukraine which constitutes a major threat to political and economic stability in Europe.

from remaining energy trade with Europe, with revenues from gas imports accounting still for EUR 15bn in 2024. Those revenues could be used to finance further economic attacks against the Union, undermining economic security. They could also be used to finance the war of aggression against the Ukraine which constitutes a major threat to political and economic stability in Europe. ***Hence, there is a need to also provide Ukraine with assistance in securing the soundness of the Ukrainian national electrical grid and energy production in order to strengthen the overall resilience of the country and to support the Ukraine's efforts in maintaining the energy system's functionality and safety amidst the illegal Russian invasion.***

⁸ Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2017 concerning measures to safeguard the security of gas supply and repealing Regulation (EU) No 994/2010 (OJ L 280, 28.10.2017, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2017/1938/oj>).

⁸ Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2017 concerning measures to safeguard the security of gas supply and repealing Regulation (EU) No 994/2010 (OJ L 280, 28.10.2017, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2017/1938/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 19 Diana Iovanovici Șoșoacă

Proposal for a regulation Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) Prețurile excepțional de ridicate ale gazelor s-au tradus prin prețuri ridicate ale energiei electrice și creșteri ale prețurilor pentru alte produse energetice, ceea ce a condus la o inflație ridicată și susținută. Criza economică profundă, cu rate de creștere negative în multe state membre, cauzată de prețurile ridicate la energie, a pus în pericol economia Uniunii, a

Amendment

(6) Prețurile excepțional de ridicate ale gazelor s-au tradus prin prețuri ridicate ale energiei electrice și creșteri ale prețurilor pentru alte produse energetice, ***dar mai ales pentru populație, ca beneficiar final al acestor produse***, ceea ce a condus la o inflație ridicată și susținută ***și scăderea puterii de cumpărare a cetățenilor***. Criza economică profundă, cu rate de creștere

subminat puterea de cumpărare a consumatorilor și a majorat costul de producție, în special în sectorul energiei, generând riscuri pentru coeziunea și stabilitatea socială și chiar pentru viața sau sănătatea oamenilor. Întreruperile aprovizionării au dus, de asemenea, la probleme foarte grave pentru securitatea aprovizionării cu energie în Uniune și au forțat unsprezece state membre să declare un nivel de criză energetică în temeiul Regulamentului (UE) 2017/1938 al Parlamentului European și al Consiliului⁸. Beneficiind de pe urma dependenței Uniunii în timpul crizei respective, manipularea pieței de către Rusia i-a permis acesteia să obțină profituri record din comerțul cu energie rămas cu Europa, veniturile sale din exporturile de gaze continuând să fie de nu mai puțin de 15 miliarde EUR în 2024. Veniturile respective ar putea fi utilizate pentru a finanța noi atacuri economice împotriva Uniunii, subminând securitatea economică. Acestea ar putea fi utilizate, de asemenea, pentru a finanța războiul de agresiune împotriva Ucrainei, care constituie o amenințare majoră la adresa stabilității politice și economice din Europa.

⁸ Regulamentul (UE) 2017/1938 al Parlamentului European și al Consiliului din 25 octombrie 2017 privind măsurile de garantare a siguranței furnizării de gaze și de abrogare a Regulamentului (UE) nr. 994/2010 (JO L 280, 28.10.2017, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2017/1938/oj>).

negative în multe state membre, cauzată de prețurile ridicate la energie, a pus în pericol economia Uniunii, a subminat puterea de cumpărare a consumatorilor și a majorat costul de producție, în special în sectorul energiei, **dar și în alte ramuri mari consumatoare de energie electrică și gaze, industria producătoare de bunuri de consum sau de primă necesitate**, generând riscuri pentru coeziunea și stabilitatea socială și chiar pentru viața sau sănătatea oamenilor. Întreruperile aprovizionării au dus, de asemenea, la probleme foarte grave pentru securitatea aprovizionării cu energie în Uniune și au forțat unsprezece state membre să declare un nivel de criză energetică în temeiul Regulamentului (UE) 2017/1938 al Parlamentului European și al Consiliului⁸. Beneficiind de pe urma dependenței Uniunii în timpul crizei respective, manipularea pieței de către Rusia i-a permis acesteia să obțină profituri record din comerțul cu energie rămas cu Europa, veniturile sale din exporturile de gaze continuând să fie de nu mai puțin de 15 miliarde EUR în 2024. Veniturile respective ar putea fi utilizate pentru a finanța noi atacuri economice împotriva Uniunii, subminând securitatea economică. Acestea ar putea fi utilizate, de asemenea, pentru a finanța războiul de agresiune împotriva Ucrainei, care constituie o amenințare majoră la adresa stabilității politice și economice din Europa.

⁸ Regulamentul (UE) 2017/1938 al Parlamentului European și al Consiliului din 25 octombrie 2017 privind măsurile de garantare a siguranței furnizării de gaze și de abrogare a Regulamentului (UE) nr. 994/2010 (JO L 280, 28.10.2017, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2017/1938/oj>).

Or. ro

Amendment 20

Rihards Kols, Daniel Obajtek

on behalf of the ECR Group

Dominik Tarczyński

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) The recent crisis provided evidence that trustful trade relations with partners supplying energy products are crucial to preserve market stability, to protect human life and health as well as the essential security interests of the Union, not the least because the Union depends to a large extent on energy imports from third countries. Maintaining energy supplies from Russia would expose the Union to continued economic and security risks; it would therefore not increase but decrease its supply security. Even dependencies on smaller import volumes of Russian gas can, if abused by Russia, significantly distort the price dynamic, even if just temporarily, and disrupt energy markets, especially in those regions which are still significantly reliant on imports from Russia. Taking into account the long standing and consistent pattern of market manipulations and supply disruptions, and the fact that the Russian government has consistently used gas trade as a weapon to achieve policy instead of trade goals, ***it is therefore appropriate to take measures to address the continued vulnerability of the Union resulting from natural gas imports both via pipelines and liquefied natural gas (LNG) with the Russian Federation.***

Amendment

(7) The recent crisis provided evidence that trustful trade relations with partners supplying energy products are crucial to preserve market stability, to protect human life and health as well as the essential security interests of the Union, not the least because the Union depends to a large extent on energy imports from third countries. Maintaining energy supplies from Russia would expose the Union to continued economic and security risks; it would therefore not increase but decrease its supply security. Even dependencies on smaller import volumes of Russian gas can, if abused by Russia, significantly distort the price dynamic, even if just temporarily, and disrupt energy markets, especially in those regions which are still significantly reliant on imports from Russia. Taking into account the long standing and consistent pattern of market manipulations and supply disruptions, and the fact that the Russian government has consistently used gas trade as a weapon to achieve policy instead of trade goals, ***the Union must take decisive and legally binding measures to eliminate all remaining vulnerabilities arising from natural gas imports from the Russian Federation.***

Or. en

Justification

This is to strengthen legal certainty and enforceability in the Union's response to the security threats caused by Russian gas imports.

Amendment 21

Raffaele Stancanelli, Paolo Borchia

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7 a) In several Member States, the energy system remains exposed to supply shocks due to dependence on a limited number of external suppliers. The possibility that an interruption of gas supplies from Russia will cause energy price increases, domestic market disruptions and socio-economic impacts, particularly affecting consumers and energy-intensive industries, should be assessed and taken into account.

Or. en

Amendment 22

Andrea Wechsler, Aura Salla, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Angelika Niebler, Wouter Beke, Christian Ehler, Eva Maydell, Letizia Moratti, Massimiliano Salini, Stefan Berger, Virgil-Daniel Popescu, Daniel Caspary, Jens Gieseke, Jan Farský, Hildegard Bentele, Inese Vaidere, Susana Solís Pérez, Matej Tonin

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7 a) The use of circumvention practices by the Russian Federation, such as the employment of so-called “dark” or “shadow fleets” in the context of the transport of oil and oil products, raises concerns about the use of similar methods to conceal the true origin destination of liquefied natural gas (LNG) cargoes, thereby undermining the objectives of this Regulation.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment ensures that the Regulation explicitly recognizes the existing threat of circumvention practices, while anticipating the risk of similar opaque practices being adapted

to LNG, thereby strengthening the Union's ability to safeguard the integrity of the import ban and its essential security interests.

Amendment 23

Diana Iovanovici Șoșoacă

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Diversificarea capacității de import de GNL este esențială pentru consolidarea și menținerea securității energetice în cadrul Uniunii. O parte semnificativă a acestei capacități este controlată de societăți ruse prin intermediul unor contracte pe termen lung de peste 10 ani, ceea ce creează riscul ca drepturile de capacitate rezervate în contractele respective să poată fi utilizate pentru a obstrucționa importurile din surse alternative prin practici de blocare a capacității. Practici similare ar putea face ca piețele energiei din Uniune să fie supuse influenței prelungite a întreprinderilor rusești, care au demonstrat anterior o capacitate semnificativă de a denatura piețele din Uniune, utilizând dependențele existente. Cazurile din trecut de acumulare de stocuri de gaze au condus, la rândul lor, la denaturări substanțiale ale pieței, la creșterea prețurilor și la amenințări la adresa măsurilor critice de securitate⁹. Având în vedere rolul esențial pe care se preconizează că îl va juca GNL în asigurarea aprovizionării cu energie alternativă, este esențial ca la interdicția privind importul de gaze să se adauge o interdicție de a furniza servicii de terminal GNL entităților ruse. Pentru a ajuta statele membre să pună capăt dependenței lor de aprovizionarea cu gaze din Rusia și pentru a asigura livrarea efectivă a importurilor de GNL din surse alternative, este important să se evite posibilitatea blocării infrastructurii de import necesare de către clienții ruși ai serviciilor de terminal GNL.

Amendment

(9) Diversificarea capacității de import de GNL, **și mai ales cea de depozitare pentru a asigura rezerva pe termen mediu și lung, cu accent pe cea destinată sezonului rece**, este esențială pentru consolidarea și menținerea securității energetice în cadrul Uniunii. **Ca atare, sunt importante investițiile publice, private sau prin parteneriat public-privat în terminale de GPL de mare capacitate și accesibile pentru furnizorii europeni, pentru a asigura consumul pe termen mediu și lung la prețuri accesibile tuturor cetățenilor**. O parte semnificativă a acestei capacități este controlată de societăți ruse prin intermediul unor contracte pe termen lung de peste 10 ani, ceea ce creează riscul ca drepturile de capacitate rezervate în contractele respective să poată fi utilizate pentru a obstrucționa importurile din surse alternative prin practici de blocare a capacității. Practici similare ar putea face ca piețele energiei din Uniune să fie supuse influenței prelungite a întreprinderilor rusești, care au demonstrat anterior o capacitate semnificativă de a denatura piețele din Uniune, utilizând dependențele existente. Cazurile din trecut de acumulare de stocuri de gaze au condus, la rândul lor, la denaturări substanțiale ale pieței, la creșterea prețurilor și la amenințări la adresa măsurilor critice de securitate⁹. Având în vedere rolul esențial pe care se preconizează că îl va juca GNL în asigurarea aprovizionării cu energie alternativă, este esențial ca la interdicția privind importul de gaze să se adauge o

Prin urmare, furnizarea de servicii de terminal GNL pe termen lung entităților din Rusia sau controlate de Rusia ar trebui interzisă începând cu 1 ianuarie 2026. Astfel de servicii furnizate în cadrul unui contract încheiat înainte de 17 iunie 2025 ar trebui interzise începând cu 1 ianuarie 2028. Acest lucru ar trebui să permită realocarea capacității terminalelor către furnizori alternativi de GNL și să consolideze reziliența pieței energiei din Uniune.

interdicție de a furniza servicii de terminal GNL entităților ruse. Pentru a ajuta statele membre să pună capăt dependenței lor de aprovizionarea cu gaze din Rusia și pentru a asigura livrarea efectivă a importurilor de GNL din surse alternative, este important să se evite posibilitatea blocării infrastructurii de import necesare de către clienții ruși ai serviciilor de terminal GNL. Prin urmare, furnizarea de servicii de terminal GNL pe termen lung entităților din Rusia sau controlate de Rusia ar trebui interzisă începând cu 1 ianuarie 2026. Astfel de servicii furnizate în cadrul unui contract încheiat înainte de 17 iunie 2025 ar trebui interzise începând cu 1 ianuarie 2028. Acest lucru ar trebui să permită realocarea capacității terminalelor către furnizori alternativi de GNL și să consolideze reziliența pieței energiei din Uniune.

⁹ A se vedea evaluarea impactului, pagina 4.

⁹ A se vedea evaluarea impactului, pagina 4.

Or. ro

Amendment 24 Hanna Gedin

Proposal for a regulation Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Diversifying LNG import capacity is essential for strengthening and maintaining energy security within the Union. A significant portion of *that* capacity is controlled by Russian companies via long-term contracts of more than 10 years, creating a risk that the capacity rights reserved in those contracts could be used to obstruct imports from alternative sources through capacity hoarding practices. Similar practices could make Union energy markets subject to the

Amendment

(9) Diversifying LNG import capacity is essential for strengthening and maintaining energy security within the Union. ***The European Green Deal and Fit for 55 package however offer viable paths to greater energy independence through comprehensive efforts in creating sustainable alternatives.*** A significant portion of ***LNG import*** capacity is controlled by Russian companies via long-term contracts of more than 10 years, creating a risk that the capacity rights

prolonged influence of Russian companies, which have previously demonstrated a significant capacity to distort markets in the Union, using existing dependencies. Past instances of gas storage hoarding have further led to substantial market distortions, increased prices, and threats to critical security measures⁹. Given the essential role that LNG is expected to play in securing alternative energy supplies in the it is essential to complement the gas import ban with a prohibition on providing LNG terminal services to Russian entities. To assist Member States in ending their dependency on Russian gas supplies, and to ensure the effective delivery of LNG imports from alternative sources, it is important to avoid that the necessary import infrastructure can be blocked by Russian customers of LNG terminal services. The provision of long-term LNG terminal services to entities from Russia or controlled by Russian should be therefore prohibited as of 1 January 2026. Those provided under a contract concluded before 17 June 2025, should be prohibited as of 1 January **2028**. This should enable the reallocation of terminal capacity to alternative LNG suppliers and strengthen the resilience of the energy market in the Union.

⁹ See Assessment of Impact, page 4.

reserved in those contracts could be used to obstruct imports from alternative sources through capacity hoarding practices. Similar practices could make Union energy markets subject to the prolonged influence of Russian companies, which have previously demonstrated a significant capacity to distort markets in the Union, using existing dependencies. Past instances of gas storage hoarding have further led to substantial market distortions, increased prices, and threats to critical security measures⁹. Given the essential role that LNG is expected to play in securing alternative energy supplies in the it is essential to complement the gas import ban with a prohibition on providing LNG terminal services to Russian entities. To assist Member States in ending their dependency on Russian gas supplies, and to ensure the effective delivery of LNG imports from alternative sources, it is important to avoid that the necessary import infrastructure can be blocked by Russian customers of LNG terminal services. The provision of long-term LNG terminal services to entities from Russia or controlled by Russian should be therefore prohibited as of 1 January 2026. Those provided under a contract concluded before 17 June 2025, should be prohibited as of 1 January **2027**. This should enable the reallocation of terminal capacity to alternative LNG suppliers and strengthen the resilience of the energy market in the Union.

⁹ See Assessment of Impact, page 4.

Or. en

Amendment 25

Inese Vaidere, Paulius Saudargas, Jörgen Warborn, Mika Aaltola, Jüri Ratas

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

(9) Diversifying LNG import capacity is essential for strengthening and maintaining energy security within the Union. A significant portion of that capacity is controlled by Russian companies via long-term contracts of more than 10 years, creating a risk that the capacity rights reserved in those contracts could be used to obstruct imports from alternative sources through capacity hoarding practices. Similar practices could make Union energy markets subject to the prolonged influence of Russian companies, which have previously demonstrated a significant capacity to distort markets in the Union, using existing dependencies. Past instances of gas storage hoarding have further led to substantial market distortions, increased prices, and threats to critical security measures⁹. Given the essential role that LNG is expected to play in securing alternative energy supplies in the it is essential to complement the gas import ban with a prohibition on providing LNG terminal services to Russian entities. To assist Member States in ending their dependency on Russian gas supplies, and to ensure the effective delivery of LNG imports from alternative sources, it is important to avoid that the necessary import infrastructure can be blocked by Russian customers of LNG terminal services. The provision of long-term LNG terminal services to entities from Russia or controlled by *Russian* should be therefore prohibited as of 1 January 2026. Those provided under a contract concluded before 17 June 2025, should be prohibited as of 1 January **2028**. This should enable the reallocation of terminal capacity to alternative LNG suppliers and strengthen the resilience of the energy market in the Union.

(9) Diversifying LNG import capacity is essential for strengthening and maintaining energy security within the Union. A significant portion of that capacity is controlled by Russian companies via long-term contracts of more than 10 years, creating a risk that the capacity rights reserved in those contracts could be used to obstruct imports from alternative sources through capacity hoarding practices. Similar practices could make Union energy markets subject to the prolonged influence of Russian companies, which have previously demonstrated a significant capacity to distort markets in the Union, using existing dependencies. Past instances of gas storage hoarding have further led to substantial market distortions, increased prices, and threats to critical security measures⁹. Given the essential role that LNG is expected to play in securing alternative energy supplies in the it is essential to complement the gas import ban with a prohibition on providing LNG terminal services to Russian entities. To assist Member States in ending their dependency on Russian gas supplies, and to ensure the effective delivery of LNG imports from alternative sources, it is important to avoid that the necessary import infrastructure can be blocked by Russian customers of LNG terminal services. The provision of long-term LNG terminal services to entities from Russia or controlled by *Russia (including direct and indirect control, via intermediate structures, subsidiaries or other frameworks)* should be therefore prohibited as of 1 January 2026. Those provided under a contract concluded before 17 June 2025, should be prohibited as of 1 January **2027**. This should enable the reallocation of terminal capacity to alternative LNG suppliers and strengthen the resilience of the energy market in the Union.

⁹ See Assessment of Impact, page 4.

⁹ See Assessment of Impact, page 4.

Or. en

Amendment 26

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Diversifying LNG import capacity is essential for strengthening and maintaining energy security within the Union. A significant portion of that capacity is controlled by Russian companies via long-term contracts of more than 10 years, creating a risk that the capacity rights reserved in those contracts could be used to obstruct imports from alternative sources through capacity hoarding practices. Similar practices could make Union energy markets subject to the prolonged influence of Russian companies, which have previously demonstrated a significant capacity to distort markets in the Union, using existing dependencies. Past instances of gas storage hoarding have further led to substantial market distortions, increased prices, and threats to critical security measures⁹. Given the essential role that LNG is expected to play in securing alternative energy supplies in the it is essential to complement the gas import ban with a prohibition on providing LNG terminal services to Russian entities. To assist Member States in ending their dependency on Russian gas supplies, and to ensure the effective delivery of LNG imports from alternative sources, it is important to avoid that the necessary import infrastructure can be blocked by Russian customers of LNG terminal services. The provision of long-term LNG terminal services to entities from Russia or controlled by Russian should be therefore

Amendment

(9) Diversifying LNG import capacity is essential for strengthening and maintaining energy security within the Union. A significant portion of that capacity is controlled by Russian companies via long-term contracts of more than 10 years, creating a risk that the capacity rights reserved in those contracts could be used to obstruct imports from alternative sources through capacity hoarding practices. Similar practices could make Union energy markets subject to the prolonged influence of Russian companies, which have previously demonstrated a significant capacity to distort markets in the Union, using existing dependencies. Past instances of gas storage hoarding have further led to substantial market distortions, increased prices, and threats to critical security measures⁹. Given the essential role that LNG is expected to play in securing alternative energy supplies in the it is essential to complement the gas import ban with a prohibition on providing LNG terminal services to Russian entities. To assist Member States in ending their dependency on Russian gas supplies, and to ensure the effective delivery of LNG imports from alternative sources, it is important to avoid that the necessary import infrastructure can be blocked by Russian customers of LNG terminal services. The provision of long-term LNG terminal services to entities from Russia or controlled by Russian should be therefore

prohibited as of 1 January 2026. Those provided under a contract concluded before 17 June 2025, should be prohibited as of 1 January **2028**. This should enable the reallocation of terminal capacity to alternative LNG suppliers and strengthen the resilience of the energy market in the Union.

⁹ See Assessment of Impact, page 4.

prohibited as of 1 January 2026. Those provided under a contract concluded before 17 June 2025, should be prohibited as of 1 January **2027**. This should enable the reallocation of terminal capacity to alternative LNG suppliers and strengthen the resilience of the energy market in the Union.

⁹ See Assessment of Impact, page 4.

Or. en

Justification

Urgent EU-wide action is needed to reduce dependence on Russian fossil fuels, as this is a matter of both economic and strategic security. The deadline for phasing out Russian gas, as well as prohibition of long-term LNG terminal services to entities from Russia or controlled by Russian Federation should be shortened by at least one year – to 1 January 2027.

Amendment 27

Markéta Gregorová

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Diversifying LNG import capacity is essential for strengthening and maintaining energy security within the Union. A significant portion of that capacity is controlled by Russian companies via long-term contracts of more than 10 years, creating a risk that the capacity rights reserved in those contracts could be used to obstruct imports from alternative sources through capacity hoarding practices. Similar practices could make Union energy markets subject to the prolonged influence of Russian companies, which have previously demonstrated a significant capacity to distort markets in the Union, using existing dependencies. Past instances of gas storage hoarding have further led to substantial market

Amendment

(9) Diversifying LNG import capacity is essential for strengthening and maintaining energy security within the Union. A significant portion of that capacity is controlled by Russian companies via long-term contracts of more than 10 years, creating a risk that the capacity rights reserved in those contracts could be used to obstruct imports from alternative sources through capacity hoarding practices. Similar practices could make Union energy markets subject to the prolonged influence of Russian companies, which have previously demonstrated a significant capacity to distort markets in the Union, using existing dependencies. Past instances of gas storage hoarding have further led to substantial market

distortions, increased prices, and threats to critical security measures⁹. Given the essential role that LNG is expected to play in securing alternative energy supplies in the it is essential to complement the gas import ban with a prohibition on providing LNG terminal services to Russian entities. To assist Member States in ending their dependency on Russian gas supplies, and to ensure the effective delivery of LNG imports from alternative sources, it is important to avoid that the necessary import infrastructure can be blocked by Russian customers of LNG terminal services. The provision of long-term LNG terminal services to entities from Russia or controlled by Russian should be therefore prohibited as of 1 January 2026. Those provided under a contract concluded before 17 June 2025, should be prohibited as of 1 January **2028**. This should enable the reallocation of terminal capacity to alternative LNG suppliers and strengthen the resilience of the energy market in the Union.

⁹ See Assessment of Impact, page 4.

distortions, increased prices, and threats to critical security measures⁹. Given the essential role that LNG is expected to play in securing alternative energy supplies in the it is essential to complement the gas import ban with a prohibition on providing LNG terminal services to Russian entities. To assist Member States in ending their dependency on Russian gas supplies, and to ensure the effective delivery of LNG imports from alternative sources, it is important to avoid that the necessary import infrastructure can be blocked by Russian customers of LNG terminal services. The provision of long-term LNG terminal services to entities from Russia or controlled by Russian should be therefore prohibited as of 1 January 2026. Those provided under a contract concluded before 17 June 2025, should be prohibited as of 1 January **2027**. This should enable the reallocation of terminal capacity to alternative LNG suppliers and strengthen the resilience of the energy market in the Union.

⁹ See Assessment of Impact, page 4.

Or. en

Amendment 28
Tomas Tobé, Jörgen Warborn

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Diversifying LNG import capacity is essential for strengthening and maintaining energy security within the Union. A significant portion of that capacity is controlled by Russian companies via long-term contracts of more than 10 years, creating a risk that the capacity rights reserved in those contracts could be used to obstruct imports from

Amendment

(9) Diversifying LNG import capacity is essential for strengthening and maintaining energy security within the Union. A significant portion of that capacity is controlled by Russian companies via long-term contracts of more than 10 years, creating a risk that the capacity rights reserved in those contracts could be used to obstruct imports from

alternative sources through capacity hoarding practices. Similar practices could make Union energy markets subject to the prolonged influence of Russian companies, which have previously demonstrated a significant capacity to distort markets in the Union, using existing dependencies. Past instances of gas storage hoarding have further led to substantial market distortions, increased prices, and threats to critical security measures⁹. Given the essential role that LNG is expected to play in securing alternative energy supplies in the it is essential to complement the gas import ban with a prohibition on providing LNG terminal services to Russian entities. To assist Member States in ending their dependency on Russian gas supplies, and to ensure the effective delivery of LNG imports from alternative sources, it is important to avoid that the necessary import infrastructure can be blocked by Russian customers of LNG terminal services. The provision of long-term LNG terminal services to entities from Russia or controlled by Russian should be therefore prohibited as of 1 January 2026. Those provided under a contract concluded before 17 June 2025, should be prohibited as of 1 January **2028**. This should enable the reallocation of terminal capacity to alternative LNG suppliers and strengthen the resilience of the energy market in the Union.

⁹ See Assessment of Impact, page 4.

alternative sources through capacity hoarding practices. Similar practices could make Union energy markets subject to the prolonged influence of Russian companies, which have previously demonstrated a significant capacity to distort markets in the Union, using existing dependencies. Past instances of gas storage hoarding have further led to substantial market distortions, increased prices, and threats to critical security measures⁹. Given the essential role that LNG is expected to play in securing alternative energy supplies in the it is essential to complement the gas import ban with a prohibition on providing LNG terminal services to Russian entities. To assist Member States in ending their dependency on Russian gas supplies, and to ensure the effective delivery of LNG imports from alternative sources, it is important to avoid that the necessary import infrastructure can be blocked by Russian customers of LNG terminal services. The provision of long-term LNG terminal services to entities from Russia or controlled by Russian should be therefore prohibited as of 1 January 2026. Those provided under a contract concluded before 17 June 2025, should be prohibited as of 1 January **2027**. This should enable the reallocation of terminal capacity to alternative LNG suppliers and strengthen the resilience of the energy market in the Union.

⁹ See Assessment of Impact, page 4.

Or. en

Amendment 29

Katri Kulmuni, Christophe Grudler, Anna Stürgh, Ivars Ijabs, João Cotrim De Figueiredo, Michal Kobosko, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, Marie-Agnes Strack-Zimmermann, Svenja Hahn, Dan Barna

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

(9) Diversifying LNG import capacity is essential for strengthening and maintaining energy security within the Union. A significant portion of that capacity is controlled by Russian companies via long-term contracts of more than 10 years, creating a risk that the capacity rights reserved in those contracts could be used to obstruct imports from alternative sources through capacity hoarding practices. Similar practices could make Union energy markets subject to the prolonged influence of Russian companies, which have previously demonstrated a significant capacity to distort markets in the Union, using existing dependencies. Past instances of gas storage hoarding have further led to substantial market distortions, increased prices, and threats to critical security measures⁹. Given the essential role that LNG is expected to play in securing alternative energy supplies in the it is essential to complement the gas import ban with a prohibition on providing LNG terminal services to Russian entities. To assist Member States in ending their dependency on Russian gas supplies, and to ensure the effective delivery of LNG imports from alternative sources, it is important to avoid that the necessary import infrastructure can be blocked by Russian customers of LNG terminal services. The provision of long-term LNG terminal services to entities from Russia or controlled by Russian should be therefore prohibited as of 1 January 2026. Those provided under a contract concluded before 17 June 2025, should be prohibited as of 1 January **2028**. This should enable the reallocation of terminal capacity to alternative LNG suppliers and strengthen the resilience of the energy market in the Union.

⁹ See Assessment of Impact, page 4.

(9) Diversifying LNG import capacity is essential for strengthening and maintaining energy security within the Union. A significant portion of that capacity is controlled by Russian companies via long-term contracts of more than 10 years, creating a risk that the capacity rights reserved in those contracts could be used to obstruct imports from alternative sources through capacity hoarding practices. Similar practices could make Union energy markets subject to the prolonged influence of Russian companies, which have previously demonstrated a significant capacity to distort markets in the Union, using existing dependencies. Past instances of gas storage hoarding have further led to substantial market distortions, increased prices, and threats to critical security measures⁹. Given the essential role that LNG is expected to play in securing alternative energy supplies in the it is essential to complement the gas import ban with a prohibition on providing LNG terminal services to Russian entities. To assist Member States in ending their dependency on Russian gas supplies, and to ensure the effective delivery of LNG imports from alternative sources, it is important to avoid that the necessary import infrastructure can be blocked by Russian customers of LNG terminal services. The provision of long-term LNG terminal services to entities from Russia or controlled by Russian should be therefore prohibited as of 1 January 2026. Those provided under a contract concluded before 17 June 2025, should be prohibited as of 1 January **2027**. This should enable the reallocation of terminal capacity to alternative LNG suppliers and strengthen the resilience of the energy market in the Union.

⁹ See Assessment of Impact, page 4.

Or. en

Justification

The acceleration of the gas phase-out by one year.

Amendment 30

Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Francisco Assis, Bruno Tobback, Annalisa Corrado, Giorgio Gori, Raphaël Glucksmann, Eero Heinäluoma

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Diversifying LNG import capacity is essential for strengthening and maintaining energy security within the Union. A significant portion of that capacity is controlled by Russian companies via long-term contracts of more than 10 years, creating a risk that the capacity rights reserved in those contracts could be used to obstruct imports from alternative sources through capacity hoarding practices. Similar practices could make Union energy markets subject to the prolonged influence of Russian companies, which have previously demonstrated a significant capacity to distort markets in the Union, using existing dependencies. Past instances of gas storage hoarding have further led to substantial market distortions, increased prices, and threats to critical security measures⁹. Given the essential role that LNG is expected to play in securing alternative energy supplies in the it is essential to complement the gas import ban with a prohibition on providing LNG terminal services to Russian entities. To assist Member States in ending their dependency on Russian gas supplies, and to ensure the effective delivery of LNG imports from alternative sources, it is important to avoid that the necessary import infrastructure can be blocked by Russian customers of LNG terminal services. The provision of long-term LNG terminal services to entities from Russia or controlled by Russian should be therefore

Amendment

(9) Diversifying LNG import capacity is essential for strengthening and maintaining energy security within the Union. A significant portion of that capacity is controlled by Russian companies via long-term contracts of more than 10 years, creating a risk that the capacity rights reserved in those contracts could be used to obstruct imports from alternative sources through capacity hoarding practices. Similar practices could make Union energy markets subject to the prolonged influence of Russian companies, which have previously demonstrated a significant capacity to distort markets in the Union, using existing dependencies. Past instances of gas storage hoarding have further led to substantial market distortions, increased prices, and threats to critical security measures⁹. Given the essential role that LNG is expected to play in securing alternative energy supplies in the it is essential to complement the gas import ban with a prohibition on providing LNG terminal services to Russian entities. To assist Member States in ending their dependency on Russian gas supplies, and to ensure the effective delivery of LNG imports from alternative sources, it is important to avoid that the necessary import infrastructure can be blocked by Russian customers of LNG terminal services. The provision of long-term LNG terminal services to entities from Russia or controlled by Russian should be therefore

prohibited as of 1 January 2026. Those provided under a contract concluded before **17 June 2025**, should be prohibited as of 1 January **2028**. This should enable the reallocation of terminal capacity to alternative LNG suppliers and strengthen the resilience of the energy market in the Union.

⁹ See Assessment of Impact, page 4.

prohibited as of 1 January 2026. Those provided under a contract concluded before **6 May 2025**, should be prohibited as of 1 January **2027**. This should enable the reallocation of terminal capacity to alternative LNG suppliers and strengthen the resilience of the energy market in the Union.

⁹ See Assessment of Impact, page 4.

Or. en

Amendment 31
Rihards Kols, Daniel Obajtek
on behalf of the ECR Group
Dominik Tarczyński

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) Diversifying LNG import capacity is essential for strengthening and maintaining energy security within the Union. A significant portion of that capacity is controlled by Russian companies via long-term contracts of more than 10 years, creating a risk that the capacity rights reserved in those contracts could be used to obstruct imports from alternative sources through capacity hoarding practices. Similar practices could make Union energy markets subject to the prolonged influence of Russian companies, which have previously demonstrated a significant capacity to distort markets in the Union, using existing dependencies. Past instances of gas storage hoarding have further led to substantial market distortions, increased prices, and threats to critical security measures⁹. Given the essential role that LNG is expected to play in securing alternative energy supplies *in the* it is essential to complement the gas import ban with a prohibition on providing

Amendment

(9) Diversifying LNG import capacity is essential for strengthening and maintaining energy security within the Union. A significant portion of that capacity is controlled by Russian companies via long-term contracts of more than 10 years, creating a risk that the capacity rights reserved in those contracts could be used to obstruct imports from alternative sources through capacity hoarding practices. Similar practices could make Union energy markets subject to the prolonged influence of Russian companies, which have previously demonstrated a significant capacity to distort markets in the Union, using existing dependencies. Past instances of gas storage hoarding have further led to substantial market distortions, increased prices, and threats to critical security measures⁹. Given the essential role that LNG is expected to play in securing alternative energy supplies, it is essential to complement the gas import ban with a prohibition on providing LNG

LNG terminal services to Russian entities. To assist Member States in ending their dependency on Russian gas supplies, and to ensure the effective delivery of LNG imports from alternative sources, it is important to avoid that the necessary import infrastructure can be blocked by Russian customers of LNG terminal services. The provision of long-term LNG terminal services to entities from Russia or controlled by Russian should be therefore prohibited as of 1 January 2026. Those provided under a contract concluded before 17 June 2025, should be prohibited as of 1 January 2028. This should enable the reallocation of terminal capacity to alternative LNG suppliers and strengthen the resilience of the energy market in the Union.

⁹ See Assessment of Impact, page 4.

terminal services to Russian entities. To assist Member States in ending their dependency on Russian gas supplies, and to ensure the effective delivery of LNG imports from alternative sources, it is important to avoid that the necessary import infrastructure can be blocked by Russian customers of LNG terminal services. The provision of long-term LNG terminal services to entities from Russia or controlled by Russian should be therefore prohibited as of 1 January 2026. Those provided under a contract concluded before 17 June 2025, should be prohibited as of 1 January 2028. This should enable the reallocation of terminal capacity to alternative LNG suppliers and strengthen the resilience of the energy market in the Union.

⁹ See Assessment of Impact, page 4.

Or. en

Amendment 32

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) The Commission has carefully assessed the impact on the Union and on its Member States of a possible prohibition of Russian imports of natural gas and of the provision of LNG terminal services to Russian entities. In fact, preparatory work and several detailed analyses of the consequences of a total phase out of Russian gas have been conducted and published since 2022¹⁰, and the Commission could also draw upon a multitude of consultations with stakeholders, external experts and agencies, and studies on the effects of the

Amendment

(10) The Commission has carefully assessed the impact on the Union and on its Member States of a possible prohibition of Russian imports of natural gas and of the provision of LNG terminal services to Russian entities. In fact, preparatory work and several detailed analyses of the consequences of a total phase out of Russian gas have been conducted and published since 2022¹⁰, and the Commission could also draw upon a multitude of consultations with stakeholders, external experts and agencies, and studies on the effects of the

phase out of Russian gas. The Commission's analysis showed that a phase out of Russian natural gas imports, if introduced in a stepwise, coordinated and well-prepared manner in a spirit of solidarity, is likely to have limited impact on energy prices in the Union, and that it will enhance and not endanger the Union's security of supply, due to the exit of an unreliable trading partner from the Union markets. As set out in the REPower Roadmap, the implementation of the REPowerEU Plan has already reduced supply dependencies from Russia, for instance by measures to reduce gas demand or to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, as well as active support to diversification of energy supplies and the increase of the EU bargaining power via Joint gas purchasing. The Assessment of Impact also showed that upfront coordination of diversification policies can avoid harmful effects on prices or supplies¹¹.

phase out of Russian gas. The Commission's analysis showed that a phase out of Russian natural gas imports, if introduced in a stepwise, coordinated and well-prepared manner in a spirit of solidarity, is likely to have limited *or no* impact on energy prices in the Union, and that it will *substantially* enhance and not endanger the Union's security of supply, due to the exit of an unreliable trading partner from the Union markets. As set out in the REPower Roadmap, the implementation of the REPowerEU Plan has already reduced supply dependencies from Russia, for instance by measures to reduce gas demand or to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, as well as active support to diversification of energy supplies and the increase of the EU bargaining power via Joint gas purchasing. The Assessment of Impact also showed that upfront coordination of diversification policies can avoid harmful effects on prices or supplies¹¹. ***Moreover, the EU demand for gas is on a steady downward path. Since 2021, the EU gas consumption has dropped by 80 bcm/y and it is now down by 17% on average, compared to pre-crisis. Thus, only a small part of the Russian gas imports would need to be replaced with alternative suppliers as the projected reduction in consumption by 2027 is larger than the current imports from Russia. Therefore, setting 1 January 2027 as the end date for Russian gas imports is both feasible and well-timed.***

¹⁰ See, for example, Commission Staff Working Document Implementing the REPower EU Action Plan: Investment Needs, Hydrogen Accelerator and Achieving the Bio-Methane Targets, SWD(2022) 230 final, accompanying the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU

¹⁰ See, for example, Commission Staff Working Document Implementing the REPower EU Action Plan: Investment Needs, Hydrogen Accelerator and Achieving the Bio-Methane Targets, SWD(2022) 230 final, accompanying the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU

Or. en

Amendment 33

Hanna Gedin

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) The Commission has carefully assessed the impact on the Union and on its Member States of a possible prohibition of Russian imports of natural gas and of the provision of LNG terminal services to Russian entities. In fact, preparatory work and several detailed analyses of the consequences of a total phase out of Russian gas have been conducted and published since 2022¹⁰, and the Commission could also draw upon a multitude of consultations with stakeholders, external experts and agencies, and studies on the effects of the phase out of Russian gas. The Commission's analysis showed that a phase out of Russian natural gas imports, if introduced in a stepwise, coordinated and well-prepared manner in a spirit of solidarity, is likely to have limited impact on energy prices in the Union, and that it will enhance and not endanger the Union's security of supply, due to the exit of an unreliable trading partner from the Union markets. As set out in the REPower Roadmap, the implementation of the REPowerEU Plan has already reduced supply dependencies from Russia, for instance by measures to reduce gas demand or to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, as well as active support to diversification of energy supplies and the increase of the EU bargaining power via Joint gas purchasing.

Amendment

(10) The Commission has carefully assessed the impact on the Union and on its Member States of a possible prohibition of Russian imports of natural gas and of the provision of LNG terminal services to Russian entities. In fact, preparatory work and several detailed analyses of the consequences of a total phase out of Russian gas have been conducted and published since 2022¹⁰, and the Commission could also draw upon a multitude of consultations with stakeholders, external experts and agencies, and studies on the effects of the phase out of Russian gas. The Commission's analysis showed that a phase out of Russian natural gas imports, if introduced in a stepwise, coordinated and well-prepared manner in a spirit of solidarity, is likely to have limited impact on energy prices in the Union, and that it will enhance and not endanger the Union's security of supply, due to the exit of an unreliable trading partner from the Union markets. As set out in the REPower Roadmap, the implementation of the REPowerEU Plan has already reduced supply dependencies from Russia, for instance by measures to reduce gas demand or to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, as well as active support to diversification of energy supplies and the increase of the EU bargaining power via Joint gas purchasing.

The Assessment of Impact also showed that upfront coordination of diversification policies can avoid harmful effects on prices or supplies¹¹.

The Assessment of Impact also showed that upfront coordination of diversification policies can avoid harmful effects on prices or supplies¹¹. ***In addition, Member States have shown partial success in reducing the dependency on Russian Gas imports already. Projections indicate that the reduction is set to continue and therefor the 1 January 2027 deadline is feasible and honours the phase-out ambition already expressed by Member States.***

¹⁰ See, for example, Commission Staff Working Document Implementing the REPower EU Action Plan: Investment Needs, Hydrogen Accelerator and Achieving the Bio-Methane Targets, SWD(2022) 230 final, accompanying the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU Plan, COM(2022) 230 final, 18 May 2022.

¹¹ See Assessment of Impacts, page 35.

¹⁰ See, for example, Commission Staff Working Document Implementing the REPower EU Action Plan: Investment Needs, Hydrogen Accelerator and Achieving the Bio-Methane Targets, SWD(2022) 230 final, accompanying the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU Plan, COM(2022) 230 final, 18 May 2022.

¹¹ See Assessment of Impacts, page 35.

Or. en

Amendment 34

Inese Vaidere, Paulius Saudargas, Mika Aaltola, Jüri Ratas

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) The Commission has carefully assessed the impact on the Union and on its Member States of a possible prohibition of Russian imports of natural gas and of the provision of LNG terminal services to Russian entities. In fact, preparatory work and several detailed analyses of the consequences of a total phase out of Russian gas have been conducted and published since 2022¹⁰, and the

Amendment

(10) The Commission has carefully assessed the impact on the Union and on its Member States of a possible prohibition of Russian imports of natural gas and of the provision of LNG terminal services to Russian entities. In fact, preparatory work and several detailed analyses of the consequences of a total phase out of Russian gas have been conducted and published since 2022¹⁰, and the

Commission could also draw upon a multitude of consultations with stakeholders, external experts and agencies, and studies on the effects of the phase out of Russian gas. The Commission's analysis showed that a phase out of Russian natural gas imports, if introduced in a stepwise, coordinated and well-prepared manner in a spirit of solidarity, is likely to have limited impact on energy prices in the Union, and that it will enhance and not endanger the Union's security of supply, due to the exit of an unreliable trading partner from the Union markets. As set out in the REPower Roadmap, the implementation of the REPowerEU Plan has already reduced supply dependencies from Russia, for instance by measures to reduce gas demand or to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, as well as active support to diversification of energy supplies and the increase of the EU bargaining power via Joint gas purchasing. The Assessment of Impact also showed that upfront coordination of diversification policies can avoid harmful effects on prices or supplies¹¹.

¹⁰ See, for example, Commission Staff Working Document Implementing the REPower EU Action Plan: Investment Needs, Hydrogen Accelerator and Achieving the Bio-Methane Targets, SWD(2022) 230 final, accompanying the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU Plan, COM(2022) 230 final, 18 May 2022.

¹¹ See Assessment of Impacts, page 35.

Commission could also draw upon a multitude of consultations with stakeholders, external experts and agencies, and studies on the effects of the phase out of Russian gas. The Commission's analysis showed that a phase out of Russian natural gas imports, if introduced in a stepwise, coordinated and well-prepared manner in a spirit of solidarity, is likely to have limited impact on energy prices in the Union, and that it will enhance and not endanger the Union's security of supply, due to the exit of an unreliable trading partner from the Union markets. As set out in the REPower Roadmap, the implementation of the REPowerEU Plan has already reduced supply dependencies from Russia, for instance by measures to reduce gas demand or to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, as well as active support to diversification of energy supplies and the increase of the EU bargaining power via Joint gas purchasing. The Assessment of Impact also showed that upfront coordination of diversification policies can avoid harmful effects on prices or supplies¹¹ ***The global LNG supply is expanding rapidly, while EU gas demand is in steady decline. As a result, only a small part of the current Russian imports will need to be replaced.***

¹⁰ See, for example, Commission Staff Working Document Implementing the REPower EU Action Plan: Investment Needs, Hydrogen Accelerator and Achieving the Bio-Methane Targets, SWD(2022) 230 final, accompanying the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU Plan, COM(2022) 230 final, 18 May 2022.

¹¹ See Assessment of Impacts, page 35.

Or. en

Amendment 35

Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Francisco Assis, Bruno Tobback, Annalisa Corrado, Giorgio Gori, Raphaël Glucksmann, Eero Heinäluoma

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) The Commission has carefully assessed the impact on the Union and on its Member States of a possible prohibition of Russian imports of natural gas and of the provision of LNG terminal services to Russian entities. In fact, preparatory work and several detailed analyses of the consequences of a total phase out of Russian gas have been conducted and published since 2022¹⁰, and the Commission could also draw upon a multitude of consultations with stakeholders, external experts and agencies, and studies on the effects of the phase out of Russian gas. The Commission's analysis showed that a phase out of Russian natural gas imports, if introduced in a stepwise, coordinated and well-prepared manner in a spirit of solidarity, is likely to have limited impact on energy prices in the Union, and that it will enhance and not endanger the Union's security of supply, due to the exit of an unreliable trading partner from the Union markets. As set out in the REPower Roadmap, the implementation of the REPowerEU Plan has already reduced supply dependencies from Russia, for instance by measures to reduce gas demand or to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, as well as active support to diversification of energy supplies and the increase of the EU bargaining power via Joint gas purchasing. The Assessment of Impact also showed that upfront coordination of diversification policies can avoid harmful effects on prices or supplies¹¹.

Amendment

(10) The Commission has carefully assessed the impact on the Union and on its Member States of a possible prohibition of Russian imports of natural gas and of the provision of LNG terminal services to Russian entities. In fact, preparatory work and several detailed analyses of the consequences of a total phase out of Russian gas have been conducted and published since 2022¹⁰, and the Commission could also draw upon a multitude of consultations with stakeholders, external experts and agencies, and studies on the effects of the phase out of Russian gas. The Commission's analysis showed that a phase out of Russian natural gas imports, if introduced in a stepwise, coordinated and well-prepared manner in a spirit of solidarity, is likely to have limited impact on energy prices in the Union, and that it will enhance and not endanger the Union's security of supply, due to the exit of an unreliable trading partner from the Union markets. ***Furthermore, gas demand in the Union is declining and international supply is increasing, therefore this legislation should not impact energy prices in the Union.*** As set out in the REPower Roadmap, the implementation of the REPowerEU Plan has already reduced supply dependencies from Russia, for instance by measures to reduce gas demand or to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, as well as active support to diversification of energy supplies and the increase of the EU bargaining power via Joint gas purchasing. The Assessment of Impact also showed

that upfront coordination of diversification policies can avoid harmful effects on prices or supplies¹¹ .

¹⁰ See, for example, Commission Staff Working Document Implementing the REPower EU Action Plan: Investment Needs, Hydrogen Accelerator and Achieving the Bio-Methane Targets, SWD(2022) 230 final, accompanying the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU Plan, COM(2022) 230 final, 18 May 2022.

¹¹ See Assessment of Impacts, page 35.

¹⁰ See, for example, Commission Staff Working Document Implementing the REPower EU Action Plan: Investment Needs, Hydrogen Accelerator and Achieving the Bio-Methane Targets, SWD(2022) 230 final, accompanying the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU Plan, COM(2022) 230 final, 18 May 2022.

¹¹ See Assessment of Impacts, page 35.

Or. en

Amendment 36

Aura Salla

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) The Commission has carefully assessed the impact on the Union and on its Member States of a possible prohibition of Russian imports of natural gas and of the provision of LNG terminal services to Russian entities. In fact, preparatory work and several detailed analyses of the consequences of a total phase out of Russian gas have been conducted and published since 2022¹⁰ , and the Commission could also draw upon a multitude of consultations with stakeholders, external experts and agencies, and studies on the effects of the phase out of Russian gas. The Commission's analysis showed that a phase out of Russian natural gas imports, if introduced in a stepwise, coordinated and well-prepared manner in a spirit of

Amendment

(10) The Commission has carefully assessed the impact on the Union and on its Member States of a possible prohibition of Russian imports of natural gas and of the provision of LNG terminal services to Russian entities. In fact, preparatory work and several detailed analyses of the consequences of a total phase out of Russian gas have been conducted and published since 2022¹⁰ , and the Commission could also draw upon a multitude of consultations with stakeholders, external experts and agencies, and studies on the effects of the phase out of Russian gas. The Commission's analysis showed that a phase out of Russian natural gas imports, if introduced in a stepwise, coordinated and well-prepared manner in a spirit of

solidarity, is likely to have limited impact on energy prices in the Union, and that it will enhance and not endanger the Union's security of supply, due to the exit of an unreliable trading partner from the Union markets. As set out in the REPower Roadmap, the implementation of the REPowerEU Plan has already reduced supply dependencies from Russia, for instance by measures to reduce gas demand or to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, as well as active support to diversification of energy supplies and the increase of the EU bargaining power via Joint gas purchasing. The Assessment of Impact also showed that upfront coordination of diversification policies can avoid harmful effects on prices or supplies¹¹.

¹⁰ See, for example, Commission Staff Working Document Implementing the REPower EU Action Plan: Investment Needs, Hydrogen Accelerator and Achieving the Bio-Methane Targets, SWD(2022) 230 final, accompanying the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU Plan, COM(2022) 230 final, 18 May 2022.

¹¹ See Assessment of Impacts, page 35.

solidarity, is likely to have limited impact on energy prices in the Union, and that it will enhance and not endanger the Union's security of supply, due to the exit of an unreliable trading partner from the Union markets. As set out in the REPower Roadmap, the implementation of the REPowerEU Plan has already reduced supply dependencies from Russia, for instance by measures to reduce gas demand or to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, **including biogas, biomethane, hydrogen and other sustainable alternatives to fossil gas**, as well as active support to diversification of energy supplies and the increase of the EU bargaining power via Joint gas purchasing. The Assessment of Impact also showed that upfront coordination of diversification policies can avoid harmful effects on prices or supplies¹¹.

¹⁰ See, for example, Commission Staff Working Document Implementing the REPower EU Action Plan: Investment Needs, Hydrogen Accelerator and Achieving the Bio-Methane Targets, SWD(2022) 230 final, accompanying the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, REPowerEU Plan, COM(2022) 230 final, 18 May 2022.

¹¹ See Assessment of Impacts, page 35.

Or. en

Amendment 37

Lubica Karvašová, Marie-Agnes Strack-Zimmermann, Anna Stürgh, Svenja Hahn, Katri Kulmuni, Dan Barna, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, Petras Auštrevičius, Martin Hojsík

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 10**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10) The Commission has carefully assessed the impact on the Union and on its Member States of a possible prohibition of Russian imports of natural gas and of the provision of LNG terminal services to Russian entities. In fact, preparatory work and several detailed analyses of the consequences of a total phase out of Russian gas have been conducted and published since 2022¹⁰, and the Commission could also draw upon a multitude of consultations with stakeholders, external experts and agencies, and studies on the effects of the phase out of Russian gas. The Commission's analysis showed that a phase out of Russian natural gas imports, if introduced in a stepwise, coordinated and well-prepared manner in a spirit of solidarity, is likely to have limited impact on energy prices in the Union, and that it will **enhance and not endanger** the Union's security of supply, due to the exit of an unreliable trading partner from the Union markets. As set out in the REPower Roadmap, the implementation of the REPowerEU Plan has already reduced supply dependencies from Russia, for instance by measures to reduce gas demand or to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, as well as active support to diversification of energy supplies and the increase of the EU bargaining power via Joint gas purchasing. The Assessment of Impact also showed that upfront coordination of diversification policies can avoid harmful effects on prices or supplies¹¹.

¹⁰ See, for example, Commission Staff Working Document Implementing the REPower EU Action Plan: Investment Needs, Hydrogen Accelerator and Achieving the Bio-Methane Targets, SWD(2022) 230 final, accompanying the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the

(10) The Commission has carefully assessed the impact on the Union and on its Member States of a possible prohibition of Russian imports of natural gas and of the provision of LNG terminal services to Russian entities. In fact, preparatory work and several detailed analyses of the consequences of a total phase out of Russian gas have been conducted and published since 2022¹⁰, and the Commission could also draw upon a multitude of consultations with stakeholders, external experts and agencies, and studies on the effects of the phase out of Russian gas. The Commission's analysis showed that a phase out of Russian natural gas imports, if introduced in a stepwise, coordinated and well-prepared manner in a spirit of solidarity, is likely to have limited impact on energy prices in the Union, and that it will **strengthen** the Union's security of supply, due to the exit of an unreliable trading partner from the Union markets. As set out in the REPower Roadmap, the implementation of the REPowerEU Plan has already reduced supply dependencies from Russia, for instance by measures to reduce gas demand or to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, as well as active support to diversification of energy supplies and the increase of the EU bargaining power via Joint gas purchasing. The Assessment of Impact also showed that upfront coordination of diversification policies can avoid harmful effects on prices or supplies¹¹.

¹⁰ See, for example, Commission Staff Working Document Implementing the REPower EU Action Plan: Investment Needs, Hydrogen Accelerator and Achieving the Bio-Methane Targets, SWD(2022) 230 final, accompanying the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the

Or. en

Amendment 38

András Gyürk, Enikő Győri, Barbara Bonte, András László, Judita Laššáková

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) The proposed Regulation is fully compatible with the Union's strategy to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels imports by enhancing decarbonisation and rapidly expanding domestically produced clean energy. As set out in the REPower Roadmap, the implementation of the REPowerEU Plan has already resulted in substantial gas savings of more than 60 billion cubic meters annually in gas imports between 2022 and 2024, allowing the Union to reduce supply dependencies from Russia. This could be achieved by measures to reduce gas demand or to accelerate the green transition by an accelerated deployment of wind and solar generation capacity, which significantly increased the share of renewables in the energy mix, as well as by active support to diversification of energy supplies and the increase of the EU bargaining power via joint gas purchasing. ***Moreover, the full implementation of the energy transition, the recent Action Plan for Affordable Energy and other measures, notably investments in the production of low-carbon alternatives for energy intensive products, such as fertilisers, are expected to replace up to 100 bcm of natural gas by 2030. This will facilitate the phase out of gas imports from the Russian Federation.***

Amendment

(11) The proposed Regulation is fully compatible with the Union's strategy to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels imports by enhancing decarbonisation and rapidly expanding domestically produced clean energy. As set out in the REPower Roadmap, the implementation of the REPowerEU Plan has already resulted in substantial gas savings of more than 60 billion cubic meters annually in gas imports between 2022 and 2024, allowing the Union to reduce supply dependencies from Russia. This could be achieved by measures to reduce gas demand or to accelerate the green transition by an accelerated deployment of wind and solar generation capacity, which significantly increased the share of renewables in the energy mix, as well as by active support to diversification of energy supplies and the increase of the EU bargaining power via joint gas purchasing.

Or. en

Justification

We consider this demand projection unrealistic, as it treats the full implementation of the Fit for 55-package as a baseline scenario. Furthermore we expect gas demand to increase in the CEE region by 2030.

Amendment 39

Aura Salla

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) The proposed Regulation is fully compatible with the Union's strategy to reduce its reliance on fossil **fuels** imports by enhancing decarbonisation and rapidly expanding domestically produced clean energy. As set out in the REPower Roadmap, the implementation of the REPowerEU Plan has already resulted in substantial gas savings of more than 60 billion cubic meters annually in gas imports between 2022 and 2024, allowing the Union to reduce supply dependencies from Russia. This could be achieved by measures to reduce gas demand **or** to accelerate the green transition **by** an accelerated deployment of wind and solar generation capacity, which significantly increased the share of renewables in the energy mix, as well as by active support to diversification of energy supplies and **the increase of the EU** bargaining power via joint gas purchasing. Moreover, the full implementation of the energy transition, the recent Action Plan for Affordable Energy and other measures, notably investments in the production of low-carbon alternatives for energy intensive products, such as fertilisers, are expected to replace up to 100 bcm of natural gas by 2030. **This will** facilitate the phase out of gas imports from the Russian Federation.

Amendment

(11) The proposed Regulation is fully compatible with the Union's strategy to reduce its reliance on fossil **fuel** imports by enhancing decarbonisation and rapidly expanding domestically produced clean energy. As set out in the REPower Roadmap, the implementation of the REPowerEU Plan has already resulted in substantial gas savings of more than 60 billion cubic meters annually in gas imports between 2022 and 2024, allowing the Union to reduce supply dependencies from Russia. This could be achieved by measures to reduce gas demand, to accelerate the green transition **through an** accelerated deployment of wind and solar generation capacity, which significantly increased the share of renewables in the energy mix, **by the continued development of bio-based solutions such as biogas and biomethane, and hydrogen-based alternatives produced within the Union**, as well as by active support to diversification of energy supplies and **by increasing the EU's** bargaining power via joint gas purchasing. Moreover, the full implementation of the energy transition, the recent Action Plan for Affordable Energy and other measures, notably investments in the production of low-carbon alternatives for energy intensive products, such as fertilisers, are expected to replace up to 100 bcm of natural gas by 2030. **These combined efforts will**

strengthen the Union's resilience and strategic autonomy, support European industries, and facilitate the phase out of gas imports from the Russian Federation.

Or. en

Amendment 40

Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Francisco Assis, Bruno Tobback, Annalisa Corrado, Giorgio Gori, Nicolás González Casares, Raphaël Glucksmann, Eero Heinäluoma, Lina Gálvez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) The proposed Regulation is fully compatible with the Union's strategy to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels imports by enhancing decarbonisation and rapidly expanding domestically produced clean energy. As set out in the REPower Roadmap, the implementation of the REPowerEU Plan has already resulted in substantial gas savings of more than 60 billion cubic meters annually in gas imports between 2022 and 2024, allowing the Union to reduce supply dependencies from Russia. This could be achieved by measures to reduce gas demand or to accelerate the green transition by an accelerated deployment of wind and solar generation capacity, which significantly increased the share of renewables in the energy mix, as well as by active support to diversification of energy supplies and the increase of the EU bargaining power via joint gas purchasing. Moreover, the full implementation of the energy transition, the recent Action Plan for Affordable Energy and other measures, notably investments in the production of low-carbon alternatives for energy intensive products, such as fertilisers, are expected to replace up to 100 bcm of natural gas by 2030. This will facilitate the phase out of gas imports from the Russian Federation.

Amendment

(11) The proposed Regulation is fully compatible with the Union's strategy to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels imports by enhancing decarbonisation and rapidly expanding domestically produced clean energy. As set out in the REPower Roadmap, the implementation of the REPowerEU Plan has already resulted in substantial gas savings of more than 60 billion cubic meters annually in gas imports between 2022 and 2024, allowing the Union to reduce supply dependencies from Russia. This could be achieved by measures to reduce gas demand, **to increase energy efficiency** or to accelerate the green transition by an accelerated deployment of wind and solar generation capacity, which significantly increased the share of renewables in the energy mix, as well as by active support to diversification of energy supplies and the increase of the EU bargaining power via joint gas purchasing. Moreover, the full implementation of the energy transition, the recent Action Plan for Affordable Energy and other measures, notably investments in the production of low-carbon alternatives for energy intensive products, such as fertilisers, are expected to replace up to 100 bcm of natural gas by 2030. This will facilitate the phase out of

gas imports from the Russian Federation.

Or. en

Amendment 41

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) In line with the Versailles Declaration and the REPowerEU Communication, a large number of gas importers have already terminated or significantly reduced their gas supplies from Russia. As set out in the Assessment of Impacts, the remaining gas volumes under existing supply contracts can, be phased out without significant economic impact or risks for security of supply, due to the availability of sufficient alternative suppliers on the gas world market, a well-interconnected Union gas market and the availability of sufficient import infrastructure¹².

¹² See Assessment of Impact, pages 15 to 36.

Amendment

(12) In line with the Versailles Declaration and the REPowerEU Communication, a large number of gas importers have already terminated or significantly reduced their gas supplies from Russia. As set out in the Assessment of Impacts, the remaining gas volumes under existing supply contracts can, be phased out without significant economic impact or risks for security of supply, due to the availability of sufficient alternative suppliers on the gas world market, a well-interconnected Union gas market, ***new renewable energy installations, investments into energy efficiency*** and the availability of sufficient import infrastructure¹². ***These measures should be well in line with the proposed 2040 Climate target as they lead to a more resilient and independent energy system for the EU, enhancing its security and economic stability.***

¹² See Assessment of Impact, pages 15 to 36.

Or. en

Amendment 42

Lubica Karvašová, Marie-Agnes Strack-Zimmermann, Anna Stürgh, Svenja Hahn, Katri Kulmuni, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, Petras Auštrevičius, Martin Hojsík

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) In line with the Versailles Declaration and the REPowerEU Communication, a large number of gas importers have already terminated or significantly reduced their gas supplies from Russia. As set out in the Assessment of Impacts, the remaining gas volumes under existing supply contracts can, be phased out without significant economic impact or risks for security of supply, due to the availability of sufficient alternative suppliers on the gas world market, a well-interconnected Union gas market and the availability of sufficient import infrastructure¹².

¹² See Assessment of Impact, pages 15 to 36.

Amendment

(12) In line with the Versailles Declaration and the REPowerEU Communication, a large number of gas importers have already terminated or significantly reduced their gas supplies from Russia. As set out in the Assessment of Impacts, the remaining gas volumes under existing supply contracts can, be phased out without significant economic impact or risks for security of supply, due to the availability of sufficient alternative suppliers on the gas world market, a well-interconnected Union gas market and the availability of sufficient import infrastructure¹². ***This also reflects the general trend of decrease of gas consumption across the EU.***

¹² See Assessment of Impact, pages 15 to 36.

Or. en

Amendment 43
Inese Vaidere, Paulius Saudargas, Mika Aaltola, Jüri Ratas

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12 a) The European Parliament has repeatedly called for a stop of Russian energy imports and ensuring the EU's security of energy supply. Notably, European Parliament resolution of 1 March 2022 on the Russian aggression against Ukraine called to restrict import of Russian gas; and European Parliament resolution of 8 July 2025 on the security of energy supply in the EU which stresses the need to introduce an EU-wide ban on

all Russian natural gas imports by 2027 at the latest, and on new contracts and existing spot contracts by the end of 2025; insists that the Member States, including those currently benefiting from targeted derogations for Russian oil imports, should ultimately phase out these imports by 2027 at the latest.

Or. en

Amendment 44

Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Francisco Assis, Bruno Tobback, Annalisa Corrado, Giorgio Gori, Nicolás González Casares, Raphaël Glucksmann, Eero Heinäluoma, Lina Gálvez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) Short-term contracts, that is contracts on individual or multiple natural gas supplies of a duration of less than one year, concern smaller volumes than the large multi-year supply contracts importers hold with Russian companies. These existing contracts will in any event be close to expiration when this Regulation will enter into force. Accordingly, the risk for economic security resulting from existing short term-contracts appears to be low. It is therefore appropriate to exempt existing short-term contracts from the immediate application of the import allowing for a transition phase until **17 June** 2026.

Amendment

(13) Short-term contracts, that is contracts on individual or multiple natural gas supplies of a duration of less than one year, concern smaller volumes than the large multi-year supply contracts importers hold with Russian companies. These existing contracts will in any event be close to expiration when this Regulation will enter into force. Accordingly, the risk for economic security resulting from existing short term-contracts appears to be low. It is therefore appropriate to exempt existing short-term contracts from the immediate application of the import allowing for a transition phase until **6 May** 2026.

Or. en

Amendment 45

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 14

(14) An exemption from the prohibition of gas imports as of 1 January 2026 should also be granted for existing long term supply contracts. Indeed, importers holding long-term contracts will usually need more time to find alternative supply routes and sources than short-term contract holders, also as long-term contracts usually concern significantly larger volumes over time than short-term contracts. A transition time should therefore be introduced to give holders of long-term contracts sufficient time to diversify their supplies in an orderly manner.

(14) An exemption from the prohibition of gas imports as of 1 January 2026 should also be granted for existing long term supply contracts. Indeed, importers holding long-term contracts will usually need more time to find alternative supply routes and sources than short-term contract holders, also as long-term contracts usually concern significantly larger volumes over time than short-term contracts. A transition time ***until 1 January of 2027*** should therefore be introduced to give holders of long-term contracts sufficient time to diversify their supplies in an orderly manner. ***A legal prohibition of imports of natural gas under a Union trade measure constitutes a ‘Force Majeure’ – a sovereign act of the Union beyond the control of gas importers, rendering the performance of natural gas imports from Russia unlawful, with direct legal effect and without any discretion for Member States concerning its application. ‘Force Majeure’ events of this kind excuse the buyer from liability for non-performance of its ‘take-or-pay’ obligation.***

Or. en

Amendment 46
Diana Iovanovici Șoșoacă

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) De asemenea, ar trebui să se acorde o derogare de la interzicerea importurilor de gaze începând cu 1 ianuarie 2026 pentru contractele de furnizare pe termen lung existente. Într-adevăr, importatorii care dețin contracte pe termen lung vor avea nevoie, de obicei, de mai mult timp pentru a găsi rute de aprovizionare și surse alternative decât titularii de contracte pe

Amendment

(14) De asemenea, ar trebui să se acorde o derogare de la interzicerea importurilor de gaze începând cu 1 ianuarie 2026 pentru contractele de furnizare pe termen lung existente ***cu luarea în considerare a clauzelor acestor contracte în cazul încetării contractului înainte de termen și a eventualelor penalități ce ar trebui plătite și care ar determina pierderi***

termen scurt, și pentru că, de obicei, contractele pe termen lung se referă la volume semnificativ mai mari în timp decât contractele pe termen scurt. Prin urmare, ar trebui introdus un termen de tranziție pentru a acorda titularilor de contracte pe termen lung suficient timp pentru a-și diversifica aprovizionarea în mod ordonat.

semnificative pentru companiile respective. Într-adevăr, importatorii care dețin contracte pe termen lung vor avea nevoie, de obicei, de mai mult timp pentru a găsi rute de aprovizionare și surse alternative decât titularii de contracte pe termen scurt, și pentru că, de obicei, contractele pe termen lung se referă la volume semnificativ mai mari în timp decât contractele pe termen scurt. Prin urmare, ar trebui introdus un termen de tranziție pentru a acorda titularilor de contracte pe termen lung suficient timp pentru a-și diversifica aprovizionarea în mod ordonat.

Or. ro

Amendment 47

Andrea Wechsler, Aura Salla, Angelika Niebler, Wouter Beke, Christian Ehler, Eva Maydell, Letizia Moratti, Massimiliano Salini, Stefan Berger, Virgil-Daniel Popescu, Daniel Caspary, Jens Gieseke, Jan Farský, Hildegard Bentele, Inese Vaidere, Matej Tonin

Proposal for a regulation Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) An exemption from the prohibition of gas imports as of 1 January 2026 should also be granted for existing long term supply contracts. Indeed, importers holding long-term contracts will usually need more time to find alternative supply routes and sources than short-term contract holders, also as long-term contracts usually concern significantly larger volumes over time than short-term contracts. A transition time should therefore be introduced to give holders of long-term contracts sufficient time to diversify their supplies in an orderly manner.

Amendment

(14) An exemption from the prohibition of gas imports as of 1 January 2026 should also be granted for existing long term supply contracts. Indeed, importers holding long-term contracts will usually need more time to find alternative supply routes and sources than short-term contract holders, also as long-term contracts usually concern significantly larger volumes over time than short-term contracts. A transition time should therefore be introduced to give holders of long-term contracts sufficient time to diversify their supplies in an orderly manner. ***The Commission shall provide EU companies with effective and legally sound toolkits to facilitate their efforts to get out of long-term contracts with Russian suppliers without incurring***

penalties.

Or. en

Justification

This addition reiterates the wording of the EP “REPORT on the security of energy supply in the EU” from 30 June 2025 and is meant to secure support for buyers that face potential contractual liability in the context of the operation of the force majeure induced termination of contracts and possibly ensuing arbitration.

Amendment 48

Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Francisco Assis, Bruno Tobback, Annalisa Corrado, Giorgio Gori, Nicolás González Casares, Raphaël Glucksmann, Eero Heinäluoma, Lina Gálvez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) An exemption from the prohibition of gas imports as of 1 January 2026 should also be granted for existing long term supply contracts. Indeed, importers holding long-term contracts will usually need more time to find alternative supply routes and sources than short-term contract holders, also as long-term contracts usually concern significantly larger volumes over time than short-term contracts. A transition time should therefore be introduced to give holders of long-term contracts sufficient time to diversify their supplies in an orderly manner.

Amendment

(14) An exemption from the prohibition of gas imports as of 1 January 2026 should also be granted for existing long term supply contracts. Indeed, importers holding long-term contracts will usually need more time to find alternative supply routes and sources than short-term contract holders, also as long-term contracts usually concern significantly larger volumes over time than short-term contracts. A transition time should therefore be introduced to give holders of long-term contracts sufficient time to diversify their supplies in an orderly manner. ***The Commission should provide EU companies with effective and legally sound toolkits to facilitate their efforts to get out of long-term contracts with Russian suppliers without incurring penalties.***

Or. en

Amendment 49

Hanna Gedin

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) An exemption from the prohibition of gas imports as of 1 January 2026 should also be granted for existing long term supply contracts. Indeed, importers holding long-term contracts will usually need more time to find alternative supply routes and sources than short-term contract holders, also as long-term contracts usually concern significantly larger volumes over time than short-term contracts. A transition time should therefore be introduced to give holders of long-term contracts sufficient time to diversify their supplies in an orderly manner.

Amendment

(14) An exemption from the prohibition of gas imports as of 1 January 2026 should also be granted for existing long term supply contracts. Indeed, importers holding long-term contracts will usually need more time to find alternative supply routes and sources than short-term contract holders, also as long-term contracts usually concern significantly larger volumes over time than short-term contracts. A transition time ***until 1 January of 2027*** should therefore be introduced to give holders of long-term contracts sufficient time to diversify their supplies in an orderly manner.

Or. en

Amendment 50

Katri Kulmuni, Christophe Grudler, Anna Stürgh, Ivars Ijabs, João Cotrim De Figueiredo, Michal Kobosko, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, Marie-Agnes Strack-Zimmermann, Svenja Hahn, Dan Barna, Ľubica Karvašová

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) Some landlocked countries which are currently still supplied under existing long-term supply contracts for Russian pipeline gas are specifically affected by recent changes of supply routes from the Russian Federation, due to limited or no alternative routes for the transport of the contracted gas to them. To remedy the situation, suppliers from other Member States currently ensure the delivery of pipeline gas under short-term supply contracts with suppliers from the Russian Federation via uncongested interconnection points. Due to this very specific situation, the transition time necessary to find new suppliers should also apply to those short-term supply

Amendment

deleted

contracts with suppliers from the Russian Federation which serve to supply landlock countries affected by changes of supply routes for Russian gas.

Or. en

Amendment 51

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(15) Some landlocked countries which are currently still supplied under existing long-term supply contracts for Russian pipeline gas are specifically affected by recent changes of supply routes from the Russian Federation, due to limited or no alternative routes for the transport of the contracted gas to them. To remedy the situation, suppliers from other Member States currently ensure the delivery of pipeline gas under short-term supply contracts with suppliers from the Russian Federation via uncongested interconnection points. Due to this very specific situation, the transition time necessary to find new suppliers should also apply to those short-term supply contracts with suppliers from the Russian Federation which serve to supply landlock countries affected by changes of supply routes for Russian gas.

deleted

Or. en

Justification

The proposal to grant transitional period specifically for landlocked countries was not assessed in the Commission's Assessment of Impact and lacks justification.

Amendment 52

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(15) Some landlocked countries which are currently still supplied under existing long-term supply contracts for Russian pipeline gas are specifically affected by recent changes of supply routes from the Russian Federation, due to limited or no alternative routes for the transport of the contracted gas to them. To remedy the situation, suppliers from other Member States currently ensure the delivery of pipeline gas under short-term supply contracts with suppliers from the Russian Federation via uncongested interconnection points. Due to this very specific situation, the transition time necessary to find new suppliers should also apply to those short-term supply contracts with suppliers from the Russian Federation which serve to supply landlock countries affected by changes of supply routes for Russian gas.

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 53
Hanna Gedin

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(15) Some landlocked countries which are currently still supplied under existing long-term supply contracts for Russian pipeline gas are specifically affected by recent changes of supply routes from the Russian Federation, due to limited or no alternative routes for the transport of the contracted gas to them. To remedy the

(15) Some landlocked countries are particularly sensitive to alterations to supply changes, not least in reference to changes in pipeline supply. Therefore, attention needs to be brought to these countries in order to assist their diversification and swift phase-out of Russian gas and oil. The Commission

situation, suppliers from other Member States currently ensure the delivery of pipeline gas under short-term supply contracts with suppliers from the Russian Federation via uncongested interconnection points. Due to this very specific situation, the transition time necessary to find new suppliers should also apply to those short-term supply contracts with suppliers from the Russian Federation which serve to supply landlock countries affected by changes of supply routes for Russian gas.

needs to focus on constructing resilience in affected countries by offering assistance in the divergence away from Russian Gas and oil under the “no one left behind” principle.

Or. en

Amendment 54

Inese Vaidere, Paulius Saudargas, Mika Aaltola, Jüri Ratas

Proposal for a regulation Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) Some landlocked countries which are currently still supplied under existing long-term supply contracts for Russian pipeline gas are specifically affected by recent changes of supply routes from the Russian Federation, due to limited *or no alternative* routes for the transport of the contracted gas to them. To remedy the situation, suppliers from other Member States currently ensure the delivery of pipeline gas under short-term supply contracts with suppliers from the Russian Federation via uncongested interconnection points. *Due to this very specific situation, the transition time necessary to find new suppliers should also apply to those short-term supply contracts with suppliers from the Russian Federation which serve to supply landlock countries affected by changes of supply routes for Russian gas.*

Amendment

(15) Some landlocked countries which are currently still supplied under existing long-term supply contracts for Russian pipeline gas are specifically affected by recent changes of supply routes from the Russian Federation, due to limited routes for the transport of the contracted gas to them. To remedy the situation, suppliers from other Member States currently ensure the delivery of pipeline gas under short-term supply contracts with suppliers from the Russian Federation via uncongested interconnection points.

Or. en

Amendment 55
Diana Iovanovici Șoșoacă

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) Unele țări fără ieșire la mare care sunt încă aprovizionate în temeiul contractelor existente pe termen lung de aprovizionare cu gaze prin gazoducte rusești sunt afectate în mod specific de modificările recente ale rutelor de aprovizionare din Federația Rusă, din cauză că rutele alternative pentru transportul către acestea al gazelor contractate sunt limitate sau nu există. Pentru a remedia situația, furnizorii din alte state membre asigură în prezent livrarea gazelor prin gazoducte în temeiul unor contracte de aprovizionare pe termen scurt cu furnizori din Federația Rusă prin intermediul punctelor de interconectare necongestionate. Având în vedere această situație foarte specifică, timpul de tranziție necesar pentru a găsi noi furnizori ar trebui să se aplice și contractelor de aprovizionare pe termen scurt cu furnizori din Federația Rusă care servesc la aprovizionarea țărilor fără ieșire la mare afectate de modificările rutelor de aprovizionare cu gaze rusești.

Amendment

(15) Unele țări fără ieșire la mare care sunt încă aprovizionate în temeiul contractelor existente pe termen lung de aprovizionare cu gaze prin gazoducte rusești sunt afectate în mod specific de modificările recente ale rutelor de aprovizionare din Federația Rusă, din cauză că rutele alternative pentru transportul către acestea al gazelor contractate sunt limitate sau nu există. Pentru a remedia situația, furnizorii din alte state membre asigură în prezent livrarea gazelor prin gazoducte în temeiul unor contracte de aprovizionare pe termen scurt cu furnizori din Federația Rusă prin intermediul punctelor de interconectare **transfrontaliere** necongestionate. Având în vedere această situație foarte specifică, timpul de tranziție necesar pentru a găsi noi furnizori ar trebui să se aplice și contractelor de aprovizionare pe termen scurt cu furnizori din Federația Rusă care servesc la aprovizionarea țărilor fără ieșire la mare afectate de modificările rutelor de aprovizionare cu gaze rusești.

Or. ro

Amendment 56
Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Francisco Assis, Bruno Tobback, Annalisa Corrado, Giorgio Gori, Nicolás González Casares, Raphaël Glucksmann, Eero Heinäluoma, Lina Gálvez

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) Some landlocked countries which are currently still supplied under existing long-term supply contracts for Russian

Amendment

(15) Some landlocked countries which are currently still supplied under existing long-term supply contracts for Russian

pipeline gas are specifically affected by recent changes of supply routes from the Russian Federation, due to limited or no alternative routes for the transport of the contracted gas to them. To remedy the situation, suppliers from other Member States currently ensure the delivery of pipeline gas under short-term supply contracts with suppliers from the Russian Federation via uncongested interconnection points. Due to this very specific situation, the transition time necessary to find new suppliers should also apply to those short-term supply contracts with suppliers from the Russian Federation which serve to supply *landlock* countries affected by changes of supply routes for Russian gas.

pipeline gas are specifically affected by recent changes of supply routes from the Russian Federation, due to limited or no alternative routes for the transport of the contracted gas to them. To remedy the situation, suppliers from other Member States currently ensure the delivery of pipeline gas under short-term supply contracts with suppliers from the Russian Federation via uncongested interconnection points. Due to this very specific situation, the transition time necessary to find new suppliers should also apply to those short-term supply contracts with suppliers from the Russian Federation which serve to supply *landlocked* countries affected by changes of supply routes for Russian gas.

Or. en

Amendment 57
Mirosława Nykiel

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 15 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(15 a) Member States seeking to fill the gap left by the termination of natural gas supplies from Russia can freely use the AggregateEU platform. This platform enables companies from the EU and the Energy Community to conclude gas purchasing contracts with suppliers, either individually or jointly. Participation in AggregateEU is voluntary, and purchasing ccontracts between companies and gas suppliers may also be concluded outside the platform;

Or. en

Amendment 58
András Gyürk, Enikő Győri, Barbara Bonte, András László, Judita Laššáková

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16) While it appears justified to exempt existing “legacy” contracts from the immediate application, not all contracts entered into before the entry into force of this Regulation should benefit from such exemption. Indeed, there may be an incentive by Russian suppliers to use the time between the publication of this proposal until the entry into force of the ban to increase current supplies, by concluding new contracts, increasing volumes by changing existing contracts or using flexibilities under existing contracts. In order to ensure that imports from Russia do not increase but decrease as a result of the proposed Regulation, measures should be included in the Regulation to avoid a “rush” for new Russian gas imports in the time between the adoption of this proposal and the entry into force of the ban. Indeed, the commitment from Heads of State to phase out gas supplies was already made in March 2022; it was renewed in the REPowerEU Strategy, the REPowerEU Plan and the REPowerEU Roadmap. At the latest with the publication of the proposal for this Regulation, it is no longer appropriate consider contracts concluded after that date as “legacy” contracts. Contracts concluded after 17 June 2025 should therefore not benefit from the exceptional transition provisions for existing short and long-term contracts.

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 59
Diana Iovanovici Șoșoacă

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 16

(16) Deși pare justificat să se excepteze contractele preexistente de la aplicarea imediată, nu toate contractele încheiate înainte de intrarea în vigoare a prezentului regulament ar trebui să beneficieze de o astfel de exceptare. Într-adevăr, furnizorii ruși ar putea fi stimulați să utilizeze intervalul de timp dintre publicarea prezentei propuneri și intrarea în vigoare a interdicției pentru a mări aprovizionarea actuală, prin încheierea de noi contracte, prin creșterea volumelor prin intermediul modificării contractelor existente sau prin utilizarea flexibilităților în cadrul contractelor existente. Pentru a se asigura faptul că importurile din Rusia nu cresc, ci scad ca urmare a regulamentului propus, ar trebui incluse în regulament măsuri de evitare a „precipitării” în direcția efectuării de noi importuri de gaze din Rusia în intervalul de timp dintre adoptarea prezentei propuneri și intrarea în vigoare a interdicției. Într-adevăr, șefii de stat și-au asumat deja angajamentul de a elimina treptat aprovizionarea cu gaze în martie 2022; acest angajament a fost reînnoit în Strategia REPowerEU, în planul REPowerEU și în foaia de parcurs REPowerEU. Cel târziu la data publicării prezentei propuneri de regulament, nu mai este oportun să se considere contractele încheiate după această dată ca fiind contracte preexistente. Prin urmare, contractele încheiate după 17 iunie 2025 nu ar trebui să beneficieze de dispozițiile tranzitorii excepționale pentru contractele existente pe termen scurt și lung.

(16) Deși pare justificat să se excepteze contractele preexistente de la aplicarea imediată, nu toate contractele încheiate înainte de intrarea în vigoare a prezentului regulament ar trebui să beneficieze de o astfel de exceptare. Într-adevăr, furnizorii ruși ar putea fi stimulați să utilizeze intervalul de timp dintre publicarea prezentei propuneri și intrarea în vigoare a interdicției pentru a mări aprovizionarea actuală, prin încheierea de noi contracte, prin creșterea volumelor prin intermediul modificării contractelor existente sau prin utilizarea flexibilităților în cadrul contractelor existente, ***inclusiv posibilă solicitări de aplicare de penalități pentru întreruperea unor contracte înainte de termen***. Pentru a se asigura faptul că importurile din Rusia nu cresc, ci scad ca urmare a regulamentului propus, ar trebui incluse în regulament măsuri de evitare a „precipitării” în direcția efectuării de noi importuri de gaze din Rusia în intervalul de timp dintre adoptarea prezentei propuneri și intrarea în vigoare a interdicției. Într-adevăr, șefii de stat și-au asumat deja angajamentul de a elimina treptat aprovizionarea cu gaze în martie 2022; acest angajament a fost reînnoit în Strategia REPowerEU, în planul REPowerEU și în foaia de parcurs REPowerEU. Cel târziu la data publicării prezentei propuneri de regulament, nu mai este oportun să se considere contractele încheiate după această dată ca fiind contracte preexistente. Prin urmare, contractele încheiate după 17 iunie 2025 nu ar trebui să beneficieze de dispozițiile tranzitorii excepționale pentru contractele existente pe termen scurt și lung.

Or. ro

Amendment 60

Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Francisco Assis, Bruno Tobback, Annalisa Corrado, Giorgio Gori, Nicolás González Casares, Raphaël Glucksmann, Eero Heinäluoma, Lina Gálvez

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) While it appears justified to exempt existing “legacy” contracts from the immediate application, not all contracts entered into before the entry into force of this Regulation should benefit from such exemption. Indeed, there may be an incentive by Russian suppliers to use the time between the publication of this proposal until the entry into force of the ban to increase current supplies, by concluding new contracts, increasing volumes by changing existing contracts or using flexibilities under existing contracts. In order to ensure that imports from Russia do not increase but decrease as a result of the proposed Regulation, measures should be included in the Regulation to avoid a “rush” for new Russian gas imports in the time between the adoption of this proposal and the entry into force of the ban. Indeed, the commitment from Heads of State to phase out gas supplies was already made in March 2022; it was renewed in the REPowerEU Strategy, the REPowerEU Plan and the REPowerEU Roadmap. At the latest with the publication of the proposal for this Regulation, it is no longer appropriate consider contracts concluded after that date as “legacy” contracts. Contracts concluded after **17 June 2025** should therefore not benefit from the exceptional transition provisions for existing short and long-term contracts.

Amendment

(16) While it appears justified to exempt existing “legacy” contracts from the immediate application, not all contracts entered into before the entry into force of this Regulation should benefit from such exemption. Indeed, there may be an incentive by Russian suppliers to use the time between the publication of this proposal until the entry into force of the ban to increase current supplies, by concluding new contracts, increasing volumes by changing existing contracts or using flexibilities under existing contracts. In order to ensure that imports from Russia do not increase but decrease as a result of the proposed Regulation, measures should be included in the Regulation to avoid a “rush” for new Russian gas imports in the time between the adoption of this proposal and the entry into force of the ban. Indeed, the commitment from Heads of State to phase out gas supplies was already made in March 2022; it was renewed in the REPowerEU Strategy, the REPowerEU Plan and the REPowerEU Roadmap. At the latest with the publication of the proposal for this Regulation, it is no longer appropriate consider contracts concluded after that date as “legacy” contracts. Contracts concluded after **6 May 2025** should therefore not benefit from the exceptional transition provisions for existing short and long-term contracts.

Or. en

Amendment 61

András Gyürk, Enikő Győri, Barbara Bonte, András László, Judita Laššáková

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) This Regulation creates a clear legal prohibition to import Russian natural gas, ***constituting a sovereign act of the Union*** beyond the control of gas importers and rendering the performance of natural gas imports from Russia unlawful, with direct legal effect ***and without any discretion for Member States concerning its application.***

Amendment

(18) This Regulation creates a clear legal prohibition to import Russian natural gas, beyond the control of gas importers and rendering the performance of natural gas imports from Russia unlawful, with direct legal effect.

Or. en

Amendment 62

Inese Vaidere, Paulius Saudargas, Mika Aaltola, Jüri Ratas

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) This Regulation creates a clear legal prohibition to import Russian natural gas, constituting a sovereign act of the Union beyond the control of gas importers and rendering the performance of natural gas imports from Russia unlawful, with direct legal effect and without any discretion for Member States concerning its application.

Amendment

(18) This Regulation creates a clear legal prohibition to import ***and store*** Russian natural gas, constituting a sovereign act of the Union beyond the control of gas importers and rendering the performance of natural gas imports from Russia unlawful, with direct legal effect and without any discretion for Member States concerning its application.

Or. en

Amendment 63

Markéta Gregorová

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) This Regulation creates a clear legal prohibition to import Russian natural gas, constituting a sovereign act of the

Amendment

(18) This Regulation creates a clear legal prohibition to import, ***purchase and store*** Russian natural gas, constituting a

Union beyond the control of gas importers and rendering the performance of natural gas imports from Russia unlawful, with direct legal effect and without any discretion for Member States concerning its application.

sovereign act of the Union beyond the control of gas importers and rendering the performance of natural gas imports from Russia unlawful, with direct legal effect and without any discretion for Member States concerning its application.

Or. en

Amendment 64

Jana Nagyová

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 18 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(18 a) The objective of this Regulation is to prevent the circumvention of the ban on Russian natural gas, including through the importation of goods produced outside the Union using Russian gas, as such imports may increase the Union's dependency on third countries for essential goods and undermine energy and economic security.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment closes loopholes by including imports of goods made with Russian gas, protecting EU producers in key sectors like fertilizers, chemicals, and agriculture. It strengthens EU independence and self-sufficiency by ensuring efforts to reduce reliance on Russian gas are not undermined by shifting production abroad, safeguarding the EU's food security, industry, and economic sovereignty.

Amendment 65

Hanna Gedin

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 18 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(18 a) The Russian federation's illegal

assault on Ukraine is an absolute disregard for international law. To this regard the Union should seek stable trading practices with parties respecting and upholding international law.

Or. en

Amendment 66
Diana Iovanovici Șoșoacă

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) Spre deosebire de alte mărfuri, gazele naturale sunt o marfă omogenă, care este tranzacționată în volume mari și adesea revândută de mai multe ori între comercianții de la nivel angro. Având în vedere complexitatea deosebită a urmăririi originii gazelor naturale și ținând seama de faptul că furnizorii ruși ar putea încerca să eludeze prezentul regulament, de exemplu prin intermediul vânzărilor prin intermediari, al transbordărilor sau al transportului prin alte țări, prezentul regulament ar trebui să prevadă un cadru eficace pentru stabilirea originii reale și a punctului de export al gazelor naturale importate în Uniune.

Amendment

(19) Spre deosebire de alte mărfuri, gazele naturale sunt o marfă omogenă, care este tranzacționată în volume mari și adesea revândută de mai multe ori între comercianții de la nivel angro, **cu efect negativ asupra prețului plătit de beneficiarii finali datorită ajustărilor prețurilor de către intermediari.** Având în vedere complexitatea deosebită a urmăririi originii gazelor naturale și ținând seama de faptul că furnizorii ruși ar putea încerca să eludeze prezentul regulament, de exemplu prin intermediul vânzărilor prin intermediari, al transbordărilor sau al transportului prin alte țări, prezentul regulament ar trebui să prevadă un cadru eficace pentru stabilirea originii reale, **a accesului în nodurile de aprovizionare /punctele de interconectare transfrontalieră/ la intrarea în spațiul european** și a punctului de export al gazelor naturale importate în Uniune.

Or. ro

Amendment 67
Tomas Tobé, Jörgen Warborn

Proposal for a regulation

AM\1325823XM.docx

61/145

PE775.764v01-00

Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) Unlike other goods, natural gas is a homogeneous commodity which is traded in large volumes and often resold multiple times between traders at wholesale level. Taking into account the particular complexity of tracing the origin of natural gas, and bearing in mind that Russian suppliers might seek to circumvent this Regulation, for example by sales via intermediaries, via transshipments or transport through other countries, this Regulation should provide for an effective framework to establish the actual origin and the point of export of natural gas imported into the Union.

Amendment

(19) Unlike other goods, natural gas is a homogeneous commodity which is traded in large volumes and often resold multiple times between traders at wholesale level. Taking into account the particular complexity of tracing the origin of natural gas, and bearing in mind that Russian suppliers might seek to circumvent this Regulation, for example by sales via intermediaries, via transshipments, ***including, but not limited to potential transshipments of LNG, through methods similar to those believed to be used by the Russian Federation's so-called "shadow fleet" to circumvent EU sanctions on oil,*** or transport through other countries, this Regulation should provide for an effective framework to establish the actual origin and the point of export of natural gas imported into the Union.

Or. en

Amendment 68

Daniel Obajtek, Rihards Kols

on behalf of the ECR Group

Dominik Tarczyński

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) Unlike other goods, natural gas is a homogeneous commodity which is traded in large volumes and often resold multiple times between traders at wholesale level. Taking into account the particular complexity of tracing the origin of natural gas, and bearing in mind that Russian suppliers might seek to circumvent this Regulation, for example by sales via intermediaries, via transshipments or transport through other countries, this

Amendment

(19) Unlike other goods, natural gas is a homogeneous commodity which is traded in large volumes and often resold multiple times between traders at wholesale level. Taking into account the particular complexity of tracing the origin of natural gas, and bearing in mind that Russian suppliers ***as well as some European actors are currently involved into import of relabeled Russian gas to the Union and*** might seek to circumvent this Regulation,

Regulation should provide for an effective framework to establish the actual origin and the point of export of natural gas imported into the Union.

for example by sales via intermediaries *and swap deals*, via transshipments or transport through other countries, this Regulation should provide for an effective framework to establish the actual origin and the point of export of natural gas imported into the Union.

Or. en

Amendment 69

Elena Donazzan, Daniele Polato, Nicola Procaccini, Francesco Torselli, Francesco Ventola

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) Unlike other goods, natural gas is a homogeneous commodity which is traded in large volumes and often resold multiple times between traders at wholesale level. Taking into account the particular complexity of tracing the origin of natural gas, and bearing in mind that Russian suppliers might seek to circumvent this Regulation, for example by sales via intermediaries, via transshipments or transport through other countries, *this Regulation should provide for an effective framework to establish the actual origin and the point of export of natural gas imported into the Union.*

Amendment

(19) Unlike other goods, natural gas is a homogeneous commodity which is traded in large volumes and often resold multiple times between traders at wholesale level. Taking into account the particular complexity of tracing the origin of natural gas, and bearing in mind that Russian suppliers might seek to circumvent this Regulation, for example by sales via intermediaries, via transshipments or transport through other countries, *it will be important to monitor and prevent the risk of circumvention.*

Or. en

Amendment 70

Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Francisco Assis, Bruno Tobback, Annalisa Corrado, Giorgio Gori, Nicolás González Casares, Raphaël Glucksmann, Eero Heinäluoma, Lina Gálvez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(19) Unlike other goods, natural gas is a homogeneous commodity which is traded in large volumes and often resold multiple times between traders at wholesale level. Taking into account the particular complexity of tracing the origin of natural gas, and bearing in mind that Russian suppliers might seek to circumvent this Regulation, for example by sales via intermediaries, via transshipments or transport through other countries, this Regulation should provide for an effective framework to establish the actual origin and the point of export of natural gas imported into the Union.

(19) Unlike other goods, natural gas is a homogeneous commodity which is traded in large volumes and often resold multiple times between traders at wholesale level. Taking into account the particular complexity of tracing the origin of natural gas, and bearing in mind that Russian suppliers might seek to circumvent this Regulation, for example by sales via intermediaries, via transshipments or transport through other countries, ***including through shadow fleets***, this Regulation should provide for an effective framework to establish the actual origin and the point of export of natural gas imported into the Union.

Or. en

Amendment 71
Aura Salla

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(19 a) There is increasing evidence that certain suppliers may resort to opaque maritime transport practices, including the use of so-called dark or shadow fleets that disable tracking systems, reflag vessels or conduct ship-to-ship transfers to obscure the origin, ownership and destination of energy shipments, primarily to circumvent international measures; whereas although such practices have been predominantly observed in oil transport, they could also pose risks for liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports, undermining the objectives of this Regulation; it is therefore necessary that Member States, the Commission and the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) maintain vigilance and coordinate to monitor maritime transport chains for signs of such

circumvention.

Or. en

Amendment 72

Elena Donazzan, Daniele Polato, Nicola Procaccini, Francesco Torselli, Francesco Ventola

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 20**

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) In particular, importers of natural gas should be obliged to provide *customs* authorities with all information necessary ***to establish the origin and the point of export of natural gas imported into the Union and*** to decide whether the imported gas falls under the general prohibition or one of its exceptions. As the contractual conditions determining the elements relevant for the assessment of the *customs* authorities are often complex, *customs* authorities should be given the power to ask importers for detailed contract information, including entire supply contracts, excluding price information, where this is necessary to understand the context of certain clauses or references to other contractual provisions. The Regulation should include rules to ensure an effective protection of business secrets of concerned undertakings.

Amendment

(20) In particular, importers of natural gas ***originating in or exported from the Russian Federation*** should be obliged to provide *relevant* authorities with all information necessary to decide whether the imported gas falls under the general prohibition or one of its exceptions. As the contractual conditions determining the elements relevant for the assessment of the *relevant* authorities are often complex, *relevant* authorities should be given the power to ask importers for detailed contract information, including entire supply contracts, excluding price information, where this is necessary to understand the context of certain clauses or references to other contractual provisions. The Regulation should include rules to ensure an effective protection of business secrets of concerned undertakings.

Or. en

Amendment 73

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 20**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(20) In particular, importers of natural gas should be obliged to provide customs authorities with all information necessary to establish the origin and the point of export of natural gas imported into the Union and to decide whether the imported gas falls under the general prohibition or one of its exceptions. As the contractual conditions determining the elements relevant for the assessment of the customs authorities are often complex, customs authorities should be given the power to ask importers for detailed contract information, including entire supply contracts, excluding price information, where this is necessary to understand the context of certain clauses or references to other contractual provisions. The Regulation should include rules to ensure an effective protection of business secrets of concerned undertakings.

(20) In particular, **all** importers of natural gas should be obliged to provide customs authorities with all information necessary to establish the origin and the point of export of natural gas imported into the Union and to decide whether the imported gas falls under the general prohibition or one of its exceptions. As the contractual conditions determining the elements relevant for the assessment of the customs authorities are often complex, customs authorities should be given the power to ask importers for detailed contract information, including entire supply contracts, excluding price information, where this is necessary to understand the context of certain clauses or references to other contractual provisions. The Regulation should include rules to ensure an effective protection of business secrets of concerned undertakings.

Or. en

Amendment 74 **Hanna Gedin**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 20**

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) In particular, importers of natural gas should be obliged to provide customs authorities with all information necessary to establish the origin and the point of export of natural gas imported into the Union and to decide whether the imported gas falls under the general prohibition or one of its exceptions. As the contractual conditions determining the elements relevant for the assessment of the customs authorities are often complex, customs authorities should be given the power to ask importers for detailed contract information, including entire supply contracts, excluding price information, where this is necessary to understand the

Amendment

(20) In particular, **all** importers of natural gas should be obliged to provide customs authorities with all information necessary to establish the origin and the point of export of natural gas imported into the Union and to decide whether the imported gas falls under the general prohibition or one of its exceptions. As the contractual conditions determining the elements relevant for the assessment of the customs authorities are often complex, customs authorities should be given the power to ask importers for detailed contract information, including entire supply contracts, excluding price information, where this is necessary to

context of certain clauses or references to other contractual provisions. The Regulation should include rules to ensure an effective protection of business secrets of concerned undertakings.

understand the context of certain clauses or references to other contractual provisions. The Regulation should include rules to ensure an effective protection of business secrets of concerned undertakings.

Or. en

Amendment 75

Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Francisco Assis, Bruno Tobback, Annalisa Corrado, Giorgio Gori, Nicolás González Casares, Raphaël Glucksmann, Eero Heinäluoma, Lina Gálvez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 20 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(20 a) To avoid indirect circumvention of the prohibition set out in this Regulation, it is necessary to monitor natural gas flows of Russian origin transiting through third countries, particularly Türkiye and Azerbaijan. A significant increase in Russian gas imports into those countries may indicate substitution or resource-reshuffling mechanisms that maintain indirectly Russian gas access to the Union market. The Commission should therefore be empowered to impose binding limits on the volumes of natural gas imported from such countries into the Union, irrespective of the declared origin, if there is an evidence of such circumvention risks.

Or. en

Amendment 76

Ville Niinistö

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 20 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(20 a) For the purposes of this

Regulation, ‘control’ as defined in Article 2 (11) should be understood as direct and indirect control of companies, including through intermediary entities, subsidiaries, trusts, or contractual arrangements conferring decisive influence.

Or. en

Amendment 77

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) Customs authorities should cooperate with regulatory authorities, competent authorities, the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) and the Commission to implement the provisions of this Regulation and exchange relevant information, notably when it comes to the assessment of exemptions allowing imports of Russian natural gas after 1.1.2026. Customs authorities, regulatory authorities, competent authorities and ACER should have the necessary tools and databases in place to ensure that relevant information can be exchanged between national authorities and authorities in different Member States where necessary. ACER should contribute with its expertise to the process of monitoring the implementation. To facilitate the creation of the necessary interoperable joint information systems, the Commission and Member States may explore possibilities to make use of budget under the Internal Security Fund (ISF). Customs authorities should notify regulatory authorities, the national competent authority and the Commission on a monthly basis regarding key elements concerning the development of imports of

Amendment

(21) Customs authorities should cooperate with regulatory authorities, competent authorities, the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) and the Commission to implement the provisions of this Regulation and exchange relevant information, notably when it comes to the assessment of exemptions allowing imports of Russian natural gas after 1.1.2026. Customs authorities, regulatory authorities, competent authorities and ACER should have the necessary tools and databases in place to ensure that relevant information can be exchanged between national authorities and authorities in different Member States where necessary. ACER should contribute with its expertise to the process of monitoring the implementation. To facilitate the creation of the necessary interoperable joint information systems, the Commission and Member States may explore possibilities to make use of budget under the Internal Security Fund (ISF). Customs authorities should notify regulatory authorities, the national competent authority and the Commission on a monthly basis regarding key elements concerning the development of imports of

Russian gas (such as quantities imported under long-term or short-term contracts, entry points, or contract partners).

Russian gas (such as quantities imported under long-term or short-term contracts, entry points, or contract partners). ***With a view to the economic importance of reducing risks resulting from Russian gas imports and the risks of circumvention of the prohibition of gas, customs authorities, regulators and competent authorities should make use all available monitoring and enforcement instruments at their disposal and provide for sufficient resources for monitoring and customs risk management, to ensure effective and systematic supervision of gas imports.***

Or. en

Amendment 78

Rihards Kols, Daniel Obajtek
on behalf of the ECR Group
Dominik Tarczyński

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 21**

Text proposed by the Commission

(21) Customs authorities should cooperate with regulatory authorities, competent authorities, the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) and the Commission to implement the provisions of this Regulation and exchange relevant information, notably when it comes to the assessment of exemptions allowing imports of Russian natural gas after 1.1.2026. Customs authorities, regulatory authorities, competent authorities and ACER should have the necessary tools and databases in place to ensure that relevant information can be exchanged between national authorities and authorities in different Member States where necessary. ACER should contribute with its expertise to the process of monitoring the implementation. To facilitate the creation of the necessary interoperable joint information systems, the

Amendment

(21) Customs authorities should cooperate with regulatory authorities, competent authorities, the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) and the Commission to implement the provisions of this Regulation and exchange relevant information, notably when it comes to the assessment of exemptions allowing imports of Russian natural gas after 1.1.2026. Customs authorities, regulatory authorities, competent authorities and ACER should have the necessary tools and databases in place to ensure that relevant information can be exchanged between national authorities and authorities in different Member States where necessary. ACER should contribute with its expertise to the process of monitoring the implementation. To facilitate the creation of the necessary interoperable joint information systems, the

Commission and Member States *may explore possibilities to make use of budget under* the Internal Security Fund (ISF). Customs authorities should notify regulatory authorities, the national competent authority and the Commission on a monthly basis regarding key elements concerning the development of imports of Russian gas (such as quantities imported under long-term or short-term contracts, entry points, or contract partners).

Commission and Member States *should allocate appropriate resources, including via* the Internal Security Fund (ISF). Customs authorities should notify regulatory authorities, the national competent authority and the Commission on a monthly basis regarding key elements concerning the development of imports of Russian gas (such as quantities imported under long-term or short-term contracts, entry points, or contract partners).

Or. en

Justification

This revision provides greater clarity and certainty, strengthening the notification obligation from a recommendation to a binding requirement.

Amendment 79

Inese Vaidere, Paulius Saudargas, Mika Aaltola, Jüri Ratas

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) Russia is a major gas exporter and has not played any noticeable role as gas transit country in the past. This is due to several factors, such as the lack of regasification infrastructure, the organisation of gas trade in Russia via a pipeline export monopoly, business models of Russian gas companies which are not based on organising transits, or Russia's geographical location. Therefore, imports of natural gas arriving via interconnection points between the Russian Federation and the Union are usually originating in, or exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation. The same consideration applies to gas imported via interconnection points between the Union and Serbia, as Serbia can, for technical reasons, only export gas of Russian origin towards the Union. ***Therefore, and taking into account incentives of Russian***

Amendment

(22) Russia is a major gas exporter and has not played any noticeable role as gas transit country in the past. This is due to several factors, such as the lack of regasification infrastructure, the organisation of gas trade in Russia via a pipeline export monopoly, business models of Russian gas companies which are not based on organising transits, or Russia's geographical location. Therefore, imports of natural gas arriving via interconnection points between the Russian Federation and the Union are usually originating in, or exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation. The same consideration applies to gas imported via interconnection points between the Union and Serbia, as Serbia can, for technical reasons, only export gas of Russian origin towards the Union.

suppliers to circumvent the import ban, customs authorities should, where gas is imported via Russian or Serbian entry points, require clear and unambiguous equivocal evidence to prove the non-Russian origin or the point of export of the gas. The submitted documents should allow the traceability of the imported gas up to the place of production.

Or. en

Amendment 80

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) Russia is a major gas exporter and has not played any noticeable role as gas transit country in the past. This is due to several factors, such as the lack of regasification infrastructure, the organisation of gas trade in Russia via a pipeline export monopoly, business models of Russian gas companies which are not based on organising transits, or Russia's geographical location. Therefore, imports of natural gas arriving via interconnection points between the Russian Federation and the Union are usually originating in, or exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation. The same consideration applies to gas imported via interconnection points between the Union and Serbia, as Serbia can, for technical reasons, only export gas of Russian origin towards the Union. ***Therefore, and taking into account incentives of Russian suppliers to circumvent the import ban, customs authorities should, where gas is imported via Russian or Serbian entry points, require clear and unambiguous equivocal evidence to prove the non-Russian origin or the point of export of***

Amendment

(22) Russia is a major gas exporter and has not played any noticeable role as gas transit country in the past. This is due to several factors, such as the lack of regasification infrastructure, the organisation of gas trade in Russia via a pipeline export monopoly, business models of Russian gas companies which are not based on organising transits, or Russia's geographical location. Therefore, imports of natural gas arriving via interconnection points between the Russian Federation and the Union are usually originating in, or exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation ***and not from anywhere else***. The same consideration applies to gas imported via interconnection points between the Union and Serbia, as Serbia can, for technical reasons, only export gas of Russian origin towards the Union.

the gas. The submitted documents should allow the traceability of the imported gas up to the place of production.

Or. en

Justification

The Russian Federation does not permit any gas transit through its territory. Therefore, co-rapporteur V. Niinisto proposes to delete these provisions, as they could serve as a backdoor for the de facto import of Russian gas. Moreover, even if contracts between third countries existed to facilitate gas imports into the EU via the Russian Federation, such arrangements would pose a risk to the security of gas supply, as Russia would retain control over the pipelines and could potentially weaponize these energy exports.

Amendment 81

Diana Iovanovici Șoșoacă

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) Rusia este un exportator important de gaze și nu a jucat în trecut niciun rol notabil ca țară de tranzit pentru gaze. Acest lucru se explică prin mai mulți factori, cum ar fi lipsa infrastructurii de regazeificare, organizarea comerțului cu gaze în Rusia prin intermediul unui monopol asupra exportului prin conducte și modelele de afaceri ale întreprinderilor rusești din sectorul gazelor, modele care nu se bazează pe organizarea tranziturilor, sau prin localizarea geografică a Rusiei. Prin urmare, importurile de gaze naturale care sosesc prin punctele de interconectare dintre Federația Rusă și Uniune provin, de obicei, sau sunt exportate direct sau indirect din Federația Rusă. Aceeași considerație se aplică gazelor importate prin punctele de interconectare dintre Uniune și Serbia, deoarece, din motive tehnice, Serbia poate doar să exporte gaze provenite din Rusia către Uniune. Prin urmare, ținând seama de stimulentele pentru furnizorii ruși pentru a eluda interdicția la import, autoritățile vamale ar

Amendment

(22) Rusia este un exportator important de gaze și nu a jucat în trecut niciun rol notabil ca țară de tranzit pentru gaze. Acest lucru se explică prin mai mulți factori, cum ar fi lipsa infrastructurii de regazeificare, organizarea comerțului cu gaze în Rusia prin intermediul unui monopol asupra exportului prin conducte și modelele de afaceri ale întreprinderilor rusești din sectorul gazelor, modele care nu se bazează pe organizarea tranziturilor, sau **posibilitatea stocării unor volume de gaze determinate pentru a constitui o rezervă sau** prin localizarea geografică a Rusiei. Prin urmare, importurile de gaze naturale care sosesc prin punctele de interconectare **transfrontalieră** dintre Federația Rusă și Uniune provin, de obicei, sau sunt exportate direct sau indirect din Federația Rusă. Aceeași considerație se aplică gazelor importate prin punctele de interconectare dintre Uniune și Serbia, deoarece, din motive tehnice, Serbia poate doar să exporte gaze provenite din Rusia către Uniune. Prin urmare, ținând seama de

trebui, în cazul în care gazele sunt importate prin punctele de intrare rusești sau sârbe, să solicite dovezi clare și inechivoce cu privire la originea non-rusă a gazelor sau la punctul de export al acestora. Documentele prezentate ar trebui să permită trasabilitatea gazelor importate până la locul de producție.

stimulentele pentru furnizorii ruși pentru a eluda interdicția la import, autoritățile vamale ar trebui, în cazul în care gazele sunt importate prin punctele de intrare rusești sau sârbe, să solicite dovezi clare și inechivoce cu privire la originea non-rusă a gazelor sau la punctul de export al acestora. Documentele prezentate ar trebui să permită trasabilitatea gazelor importate până la locul de producție.

Or. ro

Amendment 82

Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Francisco Assis, Bruno Tobback, Annalisa Corrado, Giorgio Gori, Nicolás González Casares, Raphaël Glucksmann, Eero Heinäluoma, Lina Gálvez

Proposal for a regulation Recital 22 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(22 a) In addition to supply risks posed by the origin of natural gas, transit through the Russian Federation also entails serious vulnerabilities for the Union's energy security. Even when the natural gas is produced in a third country, physical transit through Russia enables the Russian authorities or state-controlled companies to exert geopolitical leverage, disrupt flows or withhold infrastructure access. To address this structural risk, natural gas physically transiting through Russian territory should be treated as falling under the same prohibition as gas exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation.

Or. en

Amendment 83

Diana Iovanovici Șoșoacă

Proposal for a regulation Recital 23

(23) Experiența dobândită în ceea ce privește eliminarea treptată anunțată a aprovizionării cu gaze prin Ucraina a arătat că o bună pregătire și coordonare, într-un spirit de solidaritate, poate evita în mod eficace perturbările pieței sau problemele de securitate a aprovizionării care ar putea apărea ca urmare a schimbării furnizorilor de gaze. Pentru a se pregăti într-un mod coordonat pentru eliminarea completă a gazelor rusești în 2028 și pentru a acorda pieței suficient timp pentru a anticipa schimbările implicate, fără riscuri pentru securitatea aprovizionării cu gaze sau fără un impact semnificativ asupra prețurilor la energie, statele membre ar trebui să elaboreze planuri naționale de diversificare și să le prezinte până la 1 martie 2026. Planurile respective ar trebui să descrie măsurile preconizate la nivel național sau regional pentru a reduce cererea, a încuraja producția de energie din surse regenerabile și a asigura surse alternative de aprovizionare, precum și posibilele bariere tehnice sau de reglementare care ar putea complica procesul de diversificare. Întrucât procesul de diversificare ar putea necesita o coordonare a măsurilor la nivel național, regional sau la nivelul Uniunii, Comisia ar trebui să evalueze planurile naționale de diversificare, având posibilitatea de a emite recomandări prin care să sugereze adaptări, dacă este cazul.

(23) Experiența dobândită în ceea ce privește eliminarea treptată anunțată a aprovizionării cu gaze prin Ucraina a arătat că o bună pregătire și coordonare, într-un spirit de solidaritate, poate evita în mod eficace perturbările pieței sau problemele de securitate a aprovizionării care ar putea apărea ca urmare a schimbării furnizorilor de gaze. Pentru a se pregăti într-un mod coordonat pentru eliminarea completă a gazelor rusești în 2028 și pentru a acorda pieței suficient timp pentru a anticipa schimbările implicate, fără riscuri pentru securitatea aprovizionării cu gaze sau fără un impact semnificativ asupra prețurilor la energie, statele membre ar trebui să elaboreze planuri naționale de diversificare și să le prezinte până la 1 martie 2026. Planurile respective ar trebui să descrie măsurile preconizate la nivel național sau regional pentru a reduce cererea, a încuraja producția de energie din surse regenerabile și a asigura surse alternative de aprovizionare, precum și **măsurile necesare pentru a realiza depozite de stocare a gazelor provenind din alte surse, inclusiv GPL, pe termen scurt și mediu pentru a asigura o rezervă minimă garantată de gaze, mai ales pentru perioada de iarnă, precum și** posibilele bariere tehnice sau de reglementare care ar putea complica procesul de diversificare. Întrucât procesul de diversificare ar putea necesita o coordonare a măsurilor la nivel național, regional sau la nivelul Uniunii, Comisia ar trebui să evalueze planurile naționale de diversificare, având posibilitatea de a emite recomandări prin care să sugereze adaptări, dacă este cazul.

Or. ro

Amendment 84
Daniel Obajtek, Rihards Kols
 on behalf of the ECR Group

Dominik Tarczyński

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) Experience with the announced phase out of gas supplies via Ukraine has shown that good preparation and coordination in a spirit of solidarity can effectively avoid market disruptions or security of supply problems potentially resulting from changing gas suppliers. To prepare for the full phase out of Russian gas in 2028 in a coordinated manner and to give the market sufficient time to anticipate the changes involved without risk for security of gas supply or a significant impact on energy prices, Member States should prepare national diversification plans and present them by 1 March 2026. Those plans should describe intended measures at national or regional level to reduce demand, foster renewable energy production and ensure alternative supplies, **as well as** possible technical or regulatory barriers which may complicate the diversification process. As the diversification process may require coordination of measures at national, regional or Union level, the Commission should assess the national diversification plans, with the possibility to issue recommendations suggesting adaptations where necessary.

Amendment

(23) Experience with the announced phase out of gas supplies via Ukraine has shown that good preparation and coordination in a spirit of solidarity can effectively avoid market disruptions or security of supply problems potentially resulting from changing gas suppliers. To prepare for the full phase out of Russian gas in 2028 in a coordinated manner and to give the market sufficient time to anticipate the changes involved without risk for security of gas supply or a significant impact on energy prices, Member States should prepare national diversification plans and present them by 1 March 2026. Those plans should describe intended measures at national or regional level to reduce demand, foster renewable energy production and ensure alternative supplies, possible technical or regulatory barriers which may complicate the diversification process, **and measures to ensure full transparency and actual control preventing possible circumvention of sanctions by Russian and other entities.** As the diversification process may require coordination of measures at national, regional or Union level, the Commission should assess the national diversification plans, with the possibility to issue recommendations suggesting adaptations where necessary.

Or. en

Amendment 85

Katri Kulmuni, Christophe Grudler, Anna Stürgh, Ivars Ijabs, João Cotrim De Figueiredo, Michal Kobosko, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, Marie-Agnes Strack-Zimmermann, Svenja Hahn, Dan Barna

Proposal for a regulation

AM\1325823XM.docx

75/145

PE775.764v01-00

Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) Experience with the announced phase out of gas supplies via Ukraine has shown that good preparation and coordination in a spirit of solidarity can effectively avoid market disruptions or security of supply problems potentially resulting from changing gas suppliers. To prepare for the full phase out of Russian gas in **2028** in a coordinated manner and to give the market sufficient time to anticipate the changes involved without risk for security of gas supply or a significant impact on energy prices, Member States should prepare national diversification plans and present them by 1 March 2026. Those plans should describe intended measures at national or regional level to reduce demand, foster renewable energy production and ensure alternative supplies, as well as possible technical or regulatory barriers which may complicate the diversification process. As the diversification process may require coordination of measures at national, regional or Union level, the Commission should assess the national diversification plans, with the possibility to issue recommendations suggesting adaptations where necessary.

Amendment

(23) Experience with the announced phase out of gas supplies via Ukraine has shown that good preparation and coordination in a spirit of solidarity can effectively avoid market disruptions or security of supply problems potentially resulting from changing gas suppliers. To prepare for the full phase out of Russian gas in **by January 2027** in a coordinated manner and to give the market sufficient time to anticipate the changes involved without risk for security of gas supply or a significant impact on energy prices, Member States should prepare national diversification plans and present them by 1 March 2026. Those plans should describe intended measures at national or regional level to reduce demand, foster renewable energy production and ensure alternative supplies, as well as possible technical or regulatory barriers which may complicate the diversification process. As the diversification process may require coordination of measures at national, regional or Union level, the Commission should assess the national diversification plans, with the possibility to issue recommendations suggesting adaptations where necessary.

Or. en

Justification

The acceleration of the gas phase-out by one year.

Amendment 86

Inese Vaidere, Paulius Saudargas, Jörgen Warborn, Mika Aaltola, Jüri Ratas

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23) Experience with the announced phase out of gas supplies via Ukraine has shown that good preparation and coordination in a spirit of solidarity can effectively avoid market disruptions or security of supply problems potentially resulting from changing gas suppliers. To prepare for the full phase out of Russian gas in **2028** in a coordinated manner and to give the market sufficient time to anticipate the changes involved without risk for security of gas supply or a significant impact on energy prices, Member States should prepare national diversification plans and present them by 1 March 2026. Those plans should describe intended measures at national or regional level to reduce demand, foster renewable energy production and ensure alternative supplies, as well as possible technical or regulatory barriers which may complicate the diversification process. As the diversification process may require coordination of measures at national, regional or Union level, the Commission should assess the national diversification plans, with the possibility to issue recommendations suggesting adaptations where necessary.

(23) Experience with the announced phase out of gas supplies via Ukraine has shown that good preparation and coordination in a spirit of solidarity can effectively avoid market disruptions or security of supply problems potentially resulting from changing gas suppliers. To prepare for the full phase out of Russian gas in **2027** in a coordinated manner and to give the market sufficient time to anticipate the changes involved without risk for security of gas supply or a significant impact on energy prices, Member States should prepare national diversification plans and present them by 1 March 2026. Those plans should describe intended measures at national or regional level to reduce demand, foster renewable energy production and ensure alternative supplies, as well as possible technical or regulatory barriers which may complicate the diversification process. As the diversification process may require coordination of measures at national, regional or Union level, the Commission should assess the national diversification plans, with the possibility to issue recommendations suggesting adaptations where necessary.

Or. en

Amendment 87
Tomas Tobé, Jörgen Warborn

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) Experience with the announced phase out of gas supplies via Ukraine has shown that good preparation and coordination in a spirit of solidarity can effectively avoid market disruptions or security of supply problems potentially resulting from changing gas suppliers. To prepare for the full phase out of Russian

Amendment

(23) Experience with the announced phase out of gas supplies via Ukraine has shown that good preparation and coordination in a spirit of solidarity can effectively avoid market disruptions or security of supply problems potentially resulting from changing gas suppliers. To prepare for the full phase out of Russian

gas in **2028** in a coordinated manner and to give the market sufficient time to anticipate the changes involved without risk for security of gas supply or a significant impact on energy prices, Member States should prepare national diversification plans and present them by 1 March 2026. Those plans should describe intended measures at national or regional level to reduce demand, foster renewable energy production and ensure alternative supplies, as well as possible technical or regulatory barriers which may complicate the diversification process. As the diversification process may require coordination of measures at national, regional or Union level, the Commission should assess the national diversification plans, with the possibility to issue recommendations suggesting adaptations where necessary.

gas in **2027** in a coordinated manner and to give the market sufficient time to anticipate the changes involved without risk for security of gas supply or a significant impact on energy prices, Member States should prepare national diversification plans and present them by 1 March 2026. Those plans should describe intended measures at national or regional level to reduce demand, foster renewable energy production and ensure alternative supplies, as well as possible technical or regulatory barriers which may complicate the diversification process. As the diversification process may require coordination of measures at national, regional or Union level, the Commission should assess the national diversification plans, with the possibility to issue recommendations suggesting adaptations where necessary.

Or. en

Amendment 88

Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Francisco Assis, Bruno Tobback, Annalisa Corrado, Giorgio Gori, Raphaël Glucksmann, Eero Heinäluoma

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) Experience with the announced phase out of gas supplies via Ukraine has shown that good preparation and coordination in a spirit of solidarity can effectively avoid market disruptions or security of supply problems potentially resulting from changing gas suppliers. To prepare for the full phase out of Russian gas in **2028** in a coordinated manner and to give the market sufficient time to anticipate the changes involved without risk for security of gas supply or a significant impact on energy prices, Member States should prepare national diversification plans and present them by 1 March 2026.

Amendment

(23) Experience with the announced phase out of gas supplies via Ukraine has shown that good preparation and coordination in a spirit of solidarity can effectively avoid market disruptions or security of supply problems potentially resulting from changing gas suppliers. To prepare for the full phase out of Russian gas in **2027** in a coordinated manner and to give the market sufficient time to anticipate the changes involved without risk for security of gas supply or a significant impact on energy prices, Member States should prepare national diversification plans and present them by 1 March 2026.

Those plans should describe intended measures at national or regional level to reduce demand, foster renewable energy production and ensure alternative supplies, as well as possible technical or regulatory barriers which may complicate the diversification process. As the diversification process may require coordination of measures at national, regional or Union level, the Commission should assess the national diversification plans, with the possibility to issue **recommendations suggesting adaptations** where necessary.

Those plans should describe intended measures at national or regional level to reduce demand, foster renewable energy production and ensure alternative supplies, as well as possible technical or regulatory barriers which may complicate the diversification process. As the diversification process may require coordination of measures at national, regional or Union level, the Commission should assess the national diversification plans, with the possibility to issue **decisions to adapt those plans** where necessary.

Or. en

Amendment 89
Aura Salla

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 23 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23 a) The replacement of Russian natural gas imports by alternative energy sources offers an opportunity not only to enhance security of supply but also to strengthen the Union's strategic resilience and competitiveness; whereas it is important that Member States, in their national diversification plans, give due consideration to renewable and low-carbon solutions that are produced within the Union or otherwise do not rely on external supply chains, such as biogas, biomethane, clean hydrogen and electrification measures, thereby reducing exposure to external shocks and supporting European industries and technological leadership.

Or. en

Amendment 90

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) In their Versailles Declaration, the Heads of Member States committed not only to phase out natural gas supplies from Russia, but also other energy supplies, notably oil supplies. **While** restrictive measures to ensure the phase out of oil imports from Russia are already in place, **and** oil imports have decreased significantly, a further phase out of Russian oil may require specific preparatory steps and coordination with neighbours. Member States should therefore prepare national diversification plans also for oil, with a possibility for the Commission to provide **recommendations** on those plans.

Amendment

(24) In their Versailles Declaration, the Heads of Member States committed not only to phase out natural gas supplies from Russia, but also other energy supplies, notably oil supplies. **Russia has a history of using oil as a blackmailing tool. For example, in July 2006, Russia's oil pipeline monopoly, Transneft, has permanently halted deliveries, citing alleged technical reasons, to Lithuania's Mazeikiai refinery—the largest economic entity in the country and the only refinery in the Baltic states. This move appeared to be a response to the Polish company PKN Orlen acquiring a majority stake in the refinery, instead of Russian firms Lukoil or Rosneft. It is also imperative to close loopholes that allow the indirect import of Russian oil in the form of refined products, such as gasoline, via third countries. For example, India has emerged as a major exporter of refined oil products to the European Union, largely due to a significant increase in its imports of discounted Russian crude for processing in Indian refineries. While temporary** restrictive measures to ensure the phase out of oil imports from Russia are already in place, **it is essential to complement these measures with a permanent prohibition of oil imports from Russian Federation from 1 January 2027. These measures should also include a ban on the import of refined oil products derived from Russian-origin crude. The impact on prices is expected to be minimal. As crude oil is traded globally, the additional seaborne supply needed to replace Druzhba pipeline volumes (about 11.4 mt/year) represents only 0.5% of global seaborne trade—unlikely to affect prices significantly. Czechia's shift from Russian to seaborne crude in April 2025**

(approx. 4.3 mt/year) had no noticeable effect on international prices. While oil imports have decreased significantly, a further phase out of Russian oil is fully feasible for countries who are still supplying Russian oil, but may require specific preparatory steps and coordination with neighbours. Member States should therefore prepare national diversification plans also for oil, with a possibility for the Commission to provide binding decisions on those plans.

Or. en

Justification

Co-rapporteur V. Niinisto proposes to broaden the scope of the regulation to include a permanent ban on Russian oil imports as no EU legal framework currently enforces a permanent prohibition on Russian oil. Although only a few Member States still import Russian gas, a unified and consistent approach is needed to end both gas and oil imports from Russia. This must be reflected in the legislation. The impact on prices is expected to be minimal, as crude oil is traded globally, and the additional seaborne supply needed to replace Druzhba pipeline volumes (about 11.4 mt/year) represents only 0.5% of global seaborne trade.

Amendment 91

Daniel Obajtek, Rihards Kols

on behalf of the ECR Group

Dominik Tarczyński

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) In their Versailles Declaration, the Heads of Member States committed not only to phase out natural gas supplies from Russia, but also other energy supplies, notably oil supplies. While restrictive measures to ensure the phase out of *oil* imports from Russia are already in place, and oil imports have decreased significantly, a further phase out of Russian oil *may require* specific preparatory steps and coordination with neighbours. Member States should therefore prepare national

Amendment

(24) In their Versailles Declaration, the Heads of Member States committed not only to phase out natural gas supplies from Russia, but also other energy supplies, notably oil supplies. While restrictive measures to ensure the phase out of *crude oil and petroleum product* imports from Russia are already in place, and oil imports *reflected in official statistics* have decreased significantly, *they demonstrated their insufficiency. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to stimulate* a further

diversification plans also for oil, with a possibility for the Commission to provide recommendations on those plans.

definite phase out of Russian oil **which requires clear decisive actions by the Council and** specific preparatory steps and coordination with neighbours. Member States should therefore prepare national diversification plans also for oil, with a possibility for the Commission to provide recommendations on those plans.

Or. en

Amendment 92

Aura Salla

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) In their Versailles Declaration, the Heads of Member States committed not only to phase out natural gas supplies from Russia, but also other energy supplies, notably oil supplies. While restrictive measures to ensure the phase out of oil imports from Russia are already in place, and oil imports have decreased significantly, a further phase out of Russian oil may require specific preparatory steps and coordination with neighbours. Member States should therefore prepare national diversification plans also for oil, **with a possibility for the Commission to provide recommendations on those plans.**

Amendment

(24) In their Versailles Declaration, the Heads of Member States committed not only to phase out natural gas supplies from Russia, but also other energy supplies, notably oil supplies. While restrictive measures to ensure the phase out of oil imports from Russia are already in place, and oil imports have decreased significantly, a further phase out of Russian oil may require specific preparatory steps and coordination with neighbours. Member States should therefore prepare national diversification plans also for oil. **In parallel, the Commission should start preparing both recommendations and, where appropriate, legislative proposals to achieve a complete phase out of Russian oil imports, taking into account security of supply and ensuring close coordination with neighbouring countries.**

Or. en

Amendment 93

Inese Vaidere, Paulius Saudargas, Mika Aaltola, Jüri Ratas

Proposal for a regulation

PE775.764v01-00

82/145

AM\1325823XM.docx

Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) In their Versailles Declaration, the Heads of Member States committed not only to phase out natural gas supplies from Russia, but also other energy supplies, notably oil supplies. While restrictive measures to ensure the phase out of oil imports from Russia are already in place, and oil imports have decreased significantly, a further phase out of Russian oil may require specific preparatory steps and coordination with neighbours. Member States should therefore prepare national diversification plans also for oil, with a possibility for the Commission to provide **recommendations** on those plans.

Amendment

(24) In their Versailles Declaration, the Heads of Member States committed not only to phase out natural gas supplies from Russia, but also other energy supplies, notably oil supplies. While restrictive measures to ensure the phase out of oil imports from Russia are already in place, and oil imports have decreased significantly, a further phase out of Russian oil **for those Member States that continue to import oil and oil derivatives**, may require specific preparatory steps and coordination with neighbours. Member States should therefore prepare national diversification plans also for oil, with a possibility for the Commission to provide **binding decisions** on those plans. **The Commission must also prepare a legislative proposal for prohibiting imports of Russian oil and oil derivatives.**

Or. en

Amendment 94

Tomas Tobé, Jörgen Warborn

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) In their Versailles Declaration, the Heads of Member States committed not only to phase out natural gas supplies from Russia, but also other energy supplies, notably oil supplies. While restrictive measures to ensure the phase out of oil imports from Russia are already in place, and oil imports have decreased significantly, a further phase out of Russian oil may require specific preparatory steps and coordination with neighbours. Member States should therefore prepare national diversification plans also for oil, with a

Amendment

(24) In their Versailles Declaration, the Heads of Member States committed not only to phase out natural gas supplies from Russia, but also other energy supplies, notably oil supplies. While restrictive measures to ensure the phase out of oil imports from Russia are already in place, and oil imports have decreased significantly, a further phase out of Russian oil may require specific preparatory steps and coordination with neighbours, **including further measures to counter circumvention of provisions in this**

possibility for the Commission to provide recommendations on those plans.

Regulation through the Russian "shadow fleet", in relevant cases. Member States should therefore prepare national diversification plans also for oil, with a possibility for the Commission to provide recommendations on those plans.

Or. en

Amendment 95

Lubica Karvašová, Marie-Agnes Strack-Zimmermann, Anna Stürgh, Svenja Hahn, Katri Kulmuni, Dan Barna, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, Petras Auštrevičius

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) In their Versailles Declaration, the Heads of Member States committed not only to phase out natural gas supplies from Russia, but also other energy supplies, notably oil supplies. While restrictive measures to ensure the phase out of oil imports from Russia are already in place, and oil imports have decreased significantly, a further phase out of Russian oil ***may require specific preparatory steps and coordination with neighbours.*** Member States should therefore prepare national diversification plans also for oil, ***with a possibility for the Commission to provide recommendations on those plans.***

Amendment

(24) In their Versailles Declaration, the Heads of Member States committed not only to phase out natural gas supplies from Russia, but also other energy supplies, notably oil supplies. While restrictive measures to ensure the phase out of oil imports from Russia are already in place, and oil imports have decreased significantly, a further phase out ***and ban*** of Russian oil ***should be presented.*** Member States should therefore prepare national diversification plans also for oil.

Or. en

Amendment 96

Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Francisco Assis, Bruno Tobback, Annalisa Corrado, Giorgio Gori, Raphaël Glucksmann, Eero Heinäluoma

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) In their Versailles Declaration, the

Amendment

(24) In their Versailles Declaration, the

Heads of Member States committed not only to phase out natural gas supplies from Russia, but also other energy supplies, notably oil supplies. While restrictive measures to ensure the phase out of oil imports from Russia are already in place, and oil imports have decreased significantly, a further phase out of Russian oil may require specific preparatory steps and coordination with neighbours. Member States should therefore prepare national diversification plans also for oil, with a possibility for the Commission to provide *recommendations* on those plans.

Heads of Member States committed not only to phase out natural gas supplies from Russia, but also other energy supplies, notably oil supplies. While restrictive measures to ensure the phase out of oil imports from Russia are already in place, and oil imports have decreased significantly, a further phase out of Russian oil may require specific preparatory steps and coordination with neighbours. Member States should therefore prepare national diversification plans also for oil, with a possibility for the Commission to provide *decision* on those plans *to ensure the total phase out of Russian oil by 1 January 2027*.

Or. en

Amendment 97
Daniel Obajtek, Rihards Kols
on behalf of the ECR Group
Dominik Tarczyński

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 24 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(24 a) It is important to raise the attention that Russian oil is reaching Europe despite sanctions also as relabeled oil both by shadow fleet and by pipelines. According to official data, only 3% of oil imports come from Russia, and this only applies to countries with derogations. However the reality is different. In April 2025, 352 ships exported Russian crude oil and petroleum products, 135 of which were tankers belonging to the 'shadow fleet'. It is estimated that Russian oil was transferred daily by ship-to-ship (STS) in EU waters. More than a third of transshipments between ships took place from shadow ships to G7+ tankers. While the Union has taken certain actions against the shadow fleet, the problem of relabeled Russian oil supplied via

pipelines to the Union was not yet addressed in any way. For example Kazakh oil with the international trade name KEBCO (Kazakh Export Blend Crude Oil), although extracted from other deposits, is almost identical in composition to Russian REBCO (Russian Export Blend Crude Oil), prompting experts to sound the alarm that a substitution of oil is taking place via pipelines.

Or. en

Amendment 98
Hanna Gedin

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 24 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(24 a) In June 2022 the Union adopted yet another package of sanctions which, among other things, prohibits the purchase, import and transfer of seaborne crude oil and certain petroleum products from Russia. In response to these measures, Russia has developed multiple strategies to evade the restrictions mainly by building a shadow fleet with the purpose of circumventing sanctions, evading compliance with safety or environmental regulations, avoiding insurance costs or engaging in other illegal activities. Therefore, the Member States should include such information in their National diversification plans for oil under Article 12 and the Commission should thoroughly monitor any developments in accordance with Article 15 and provide assistance to the Member States based on the information provided in their National diversification plans for oil.

Or. en

Amendment 99
Daniel Obajtek, Rihards Kols
on behalf of the ECR Group
Dominik Tarczyński

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 24 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(24 b) On top of this Russia's 'shadow' vessels also continue to reroute embargoed oil to non-sanctioning countries. In 2024 558 Russian 'shadow' tankers transported 167 mn tonnes, or 61%, of its total seaborne oil exports, valued at EUR 83 bn. The fleet handled 78% of Russian seaborne crude oil shipments, worth EUR 57 bn, and 37% of refined oil products, valued at EUR 26 bn. The influx of cheap oil from Russia (as well as other countries covered by sanctions, such as Iran and Venezuela) has allowed China, Turkey, and other countries to increase refinery throughput and production of fuels and petrochemical products, which later are exported to European countries. Often as statistics show, that third countries just relabeled Russian petroleum or petrochemical products and export them as their own to the European market. While the loophole goes unchecked, some European countries have actually increased their imports from non-sanctioning countries taking advantage of the situation by simply switching their supplier from Russia to third countries that are essentially functioning as Russian middlemen merchants. This loophole keeps on fuelling Russia's war economy - the total volumes of crude oil processed only by Turkish refineries to export oil products to EU and G7 countries have secured EUR 750 mn in tax revenues for the Kremlin in the first half of 2024 alone. The above causes significant damage to the European

refinery and petrochemical industry. Since 2022, 17 million tonnes of annual production capacity in Europe has been shut down or subject to strategic decisions (including production phase-outs and, to a lesser extent, conversions). Many planned investments have been put on hold or cancelled, especially if they were based on expensive petroleum inputs. The above highlights the urgent need for action at EU level.

Or. en

Amendment 100
Daniel Obajtek, Rihards Kols
on behalf of the ECR Group
Dominik Tarczyński

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 24 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(24 c) In order to further ensure that crude oil and petroleum products entering the Union do not originate from or contain sanctioned Russian inputs, it is necessary to establish a comprehensive framework to verify the true origin of oil, petroleum and petrochemical products imported into the Union, particularly from countries that process or blend Russian-origin crude oil. First, the regulation should establish binding obligations on oil pipeline operators. These operators are strategically positioned at key entry points into the Union and are therefore critical in upholding the integrity of sanctions enforcement. A requirement to verify and certify the origin of oil at the point of entry will provide an essential safeguard against the unauthorized import of restricted commodities and will complement existing import controls. To ensure effective enforcement, a requirement for certificates of origin

should be introduced, along with enhanced customs verification and penalties for non-compliance. Second, the Commission should analyse existing and past trade flows, production capacities and trade intelligence and establish a list of third countries presenting a high risk of re-exporting Russian crude oil or processing it and exporting to Union petroleum and petrochemical products. Imports of covered products from these high-risk countries should be subject to additional tariff measures, which should reflect the existing price cap for oil which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, intended to deter circumvention of the existing sanction regime and introduce a level-playing field.

Or. en

Amendment 101
Daniel Obajtek, Rihards Kols
on behalf of the ECR Group
Dominik Tarczyński

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 24 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(24 d) In order to enhance transparency, traceability, and compliance with standards set by the Union in the energy sector, and improve effectiveness of the Union's sanctions regime it is necessary to establish a requirement for importers of petroleum and petrochemical products to provide proof of the origin of the crude oil used in such products. This obligation should ensure that the European Union market is supplied with products whose provenance is certified by independent entities. Importers should be responsible for timely and accurate submission of the certificates to the competent authorities of the Member States where products are

placed on a market. To ensure consistent enforcement and oversight, Member States should report annually to the European Commission on the implementation and findings related to this certification mechanism.

Or. en

Amendment 102

Inese Vaidere, Paulius Saudargas, Mika Aaltola, Jüri Ratas

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) Experience during the gas crisis of 2022 and 2023 has shown *that showed* that comprehensive information on the supply situation and possible supply dependencies is crucial to monitor gas supply in the Union. Therefore importers of Russian gas making use of the exemptions laid down in this Regulation should submit to the Commission all information which is necessary to effectively evaluate possible risks for gas trade. That information should include key parameters, or even whole text parts, of the relevant gas supply contracts, excluding price information, where this is necessary to understand the context of certain clauses or references to other provisions in the contract. When monitoring gas supply in the Union, the Commission should also take into account information on imports provided by customs authorities and information included in national diversification plans. The Commission should regularly inform the Gas Coordination Group established by Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 about the phase-out process at the Union level and submit an annual report on the Russian gas phase-out, which may be accompanied by specific Union recommendations and actions to accelerate the phase-out process.

Amendment

(25) Experience during the gas crisis of 2022 and 2023 has shown that comprehensive information on the supply situation and possible supply dependencies is crucial to monitor gas supply in the Union. Therefore importers of Russian gas making use of the exemptions laid down in this Regulation should submit to the Commission all information which is necessary to effectively evaluate possible risks for gas trade. That information should include key parameters, or even whole text parts, of the relevant gas supply contracts, excluding price information, where this is necessary to understand the context of certain clauses or references to other provisions in the contract. When monitoring gas supply in the Union, the Commission should also take into account information on imports provided by customs authorities and information included in national diversification plans. The Commission should regularly inform the Gas Coordination Group established by Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 about the phase-out process at the Union level and submit an annual report on the Russian gas phase-out, which may be accompanied by specific Union recommendations and actions to accelerate the phase-out process.

Amendment 103

Inese Vaidere, Paulius Saudargas, Mika Aaltola, Jüri Ratas

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 25 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(25 a) The Commission shall propose solutions on monitoring all Union registered entities purchasing Russian gas or oil and trading it in the third countries.

Or. en

Amendment 104

Hanna Gedin

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 26 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(26 a) Access to affordable energy is a fundamental right and energy infrastructure is of critical interest and must be therefore established as a public good allowing Member States to be able to own such critical infrastructure or to make necessary public interventions in order to guarantee the soundness of the grid and the uninterrupted access to affordable energy by households and businesses. Member States must properly investigate private involvement in critical energy infrastructure in order to uphold security throughout the integrated European grid.

Or. en

Amendment 105

Hanna Gedin

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 26 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(26 b) As Member States operate under different conditions with varying degrees of energy independence such as previous investments, geographical circumstances and variations in connectivity between Member States, they must be allowed to influence pricing mechanisms in order to account for fluctuations in both demand and supply. Solidarity and redundancy planning between Member states is crucial yet it is important to note that differences between domestic pricing and export pricing of electricity does not constitute unfair involvement in the internal energy market as long as export prices do not unfairly discriminate trade. It remains important for the Union's strategic independence in the energy sector to secure domestic prices that reflect previous investments and that benefits renewable energy.

Or. en

Amendment 106

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(27) The Union has created a robust legal framework to ensure security of gas supply at all times, and to deal with possible supply crises in a coordinated manner, including obligations on Member States to provide for effective and operational solidarity to neighbours in need of gas. The Commission should

deleted

constantly monitor the development of market risks for gas supply resulting from gas trade with Russia at Union, regional and Member State level. In case of sudden and significant developments, which seriously threaten the security of supply of one or more Member States, it is appropriate to empower the Commission to take the necessary emergency measures by authorising one or more Member States not to apply the import prohibitions concerning natural gas or LNG imports set out in this Regulation. Such an authorisation should be limited in time and the Commission implementing decision may impose certain additional conditions, to ensure that any suspension is strictly limited to addressing the threat. The Commission should closely monitor the application of any such temporary authorisation.

Or. en

Justification

Co-rapporteur V. Niinisto proposes to delete the proposed Article 15. Enabling the Commission, even if temporarily, to revoke the ban of Russian gas imports would be detrimental to the aim of the whole regulation to end completely energy imports from unreliable and untrusted partner. There should not be any room left for potential manipulations by untrustworthy trade partners.

Amendment 107

Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Francisco Assis, Bruno Tobback, Annalisa Corrado, Nicolás González Casares, Raphaël Glucksmann, Eero Heinäluoma, Lina Gálvez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

(27) The Union has created a robust legal framework to ensure security of gas supply at all times, and to deal with possible supply crises in a coordinated manner, including obligations on Member States to provide for effective and operational solidarity to neighbours in need

Amendment

(27) The Union has created a robust legal framework to ensure security of gas supply at all times, and to deal with possible supply crises in a coordinated manner, including obligations on Member States to provide for effective and operational solidarity to neighbours in need

of gas. The Commission should constantly monitor the development of market risks for gas supply resulting from gas trade with Russia at Union, regional and Member State level. ***In case of sudden and significant developments, which seriously threaten the security of supply of one or more Member States, it is appropriate to empower the Commission to take the necessary emergency measures by authorising one or more Member States not to apply the import prohibitions concerning natural gas or LNG imports set out in this Regulation. Such an authorisation should be limited in time and the Commission implementing decision may impose certain additional conditions, to ensure that any suspension is strictly limited to addressing the threat. The Commission should closely monitor the application of any such temporary authorisation.***

of gas. The Commission should constantly monitor the development of market risks for gas supply resulting from gas trade with Russia at Union, regional and Member State level.

Or. en

Amendment 108
Tomas Tobé, Jörgen Warborn

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

(27) The Union has created a robust legal framework to ensure security of gas supply at all times, and to deal with possible supply crises in a coordinated manner, including obligations on Member States to provide for effective and operational solidarity to neighbours in need of gas. The Commission should constantly monitor the development of market risks for gas supply resulting from gas trade with Russia at Union, regional and Member State level. ***In case of sudden and significant developments, which seriously threaten the security of supply of one or more Member States, it is appropriate to***

Amendment

(27) The Union has created a robust legal framework to ensure security of gas supply at all times, and to deal with possible supply crises in a coordinated manner, including obligations on Member States to provide for effective and operational solidarity to neighbours in need of gas. The Commission should constantly monitor the development of market risks for gas supply resulting from gas trade with Russia at Union, regional and Member State level.

empower the Commission to take the necessary emergency measures by authorising one or more Member States not to apply the import prohibitions concerning natural gas or LNG imports set out in this Regulation. Such an authorisation should be limited in time and the Commission implementing decision may impose certain additional conditions, to ensure that any suspension is strictly limited to addressing the threat. The Commission should closely monitor the application of any such temporary authorisation.

Or. en

Amendment 109
Hanna Gedin

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

(27) The Union has created a robust legal framework to ensure security of gas supply at all times, and to deal with possible supply crises in a coordinated manner, including obligations on Member States to provide for effective and operational solidarity to neighbours in need of gas. The Commission should constantly monitor the development of market risks for gas supply resulting from gas trade with Russia at Union, regional and Member State level. ***In case of sudden and significant developments, which seriously threaten the security of supply of one or more Member States, it is appropriate to empower the Commission to take the necessary emergency measures by authorising one or more Member States not to apply the import prohibitions concerning natural gas or LNG imports set out in this Regulation. Such an authorisation should be limited in time and the Commission implementing***

Amendment

(27) The Union has created a robust legal framework to ensure security of gas supply at all times, and to deal with possible supply crises in a coordinated manner, including obligations on Member States to provide for effective and operational solidarity to neighbours in need of gas. The Commission should constantly monitor the development of market risks for gas supply resulting from gas trade with Russia at Union, regional and Member State level.

decision may impose certain additional conditions, to ensure that any suspension is strictly limited to addressing the threat. The Commission should closely monitor the application of any such temporary authorisation.

Or. en

Amendment 110

Markéta Gregorová

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

(27) The Union has created a robust legal framework to ensure security of gas supply at all times, and to deal with possible supply crises in a coordinated manner, including obligations on Member States to provide for effective and operational solidarity to neighbours in need of gas. The Commission should constantly monitor the development of market risks for gas supply resulting from gas trade with Russia at Union, regional and Member State level. In case of sudden and significant developments, which seriously threaten the security of supply of one or more Member States, it is appropriate to empower the Commission to take the necessary emergency measures **by authorising one or more Member States not to apply the import prohibitions concerning natural gas or LNG imports set out in this Regulation. Such an authorisation should be limited in time and the Commission implementing decision may impose certain additional conditions, to ensure that any suspension is strictly limited to addressing the threat. The Commission should closely monitor the application of any such temporary authorisation.**

Amendment

(27) The Union has created a robust legal framework to ensure security of gas supply at all times, and to deal with possible supply crises in a coordinated manner, including obligations on Member States to provide for effective and operational solidarity to neighbours in need of gas. The Commission should constantly monitor the development of market risks for gas supply resulting from gas trade with Russia at Union, regional and Member State level. In case of sudden and significant developments, which seriously threaten the security of supply of one or more Member States, it is appropriate to empower the Commission to **propose** take the necessary emergency measures **to address these threats.**

Amendment 111

Inese Vaidere, Paulius Saudargas, Jörgen Warborn, Mika Aaltola, Bogdan Andrzej Zdrojewski, Jüri Ratas

Proposal for a regulation**Recital 27***Text proposed by the Commission*

(27) The Union has created a robust legal framework to ensure security of gas supply at all times, and to deal with possible supply crises in a coordinated manner, including obligations on Member States to provide for effective and operational solidarity to neighbours in need of gas. The Commission should constantly monitor the development of market risks for gas supply resulting from gas trade with Russia at Union, regional and Member State level. In case of sudden and significant developments, which seriously threaten the security of supply of one or more Member States, it is appropriate to empower the Commission to *take the necessary emergency measures by authorising one or more Member States not to apply the import prohibitions concerning natural gas or LNG imports set out in this Regulation. Such an authorisation should be limited in time and the Commission implementing decision may impose certain additional conditions, to ensure that any suspension is strictly limited to addressing the threat. The Commission should closely monitor the application of any such temporary authorisation.*

Amendment

(27) The Union has created a robust legal framework to ensure security of gas supply at all times, and to deal with possible supply crises in a coordinated manner, including obligations on Member States to provide for effective and operational solidarity to neighbours in need of gas. The Commission should constantly monitor the development of market risks for gas supply resulting from gas trade with Russia at Union, regional and Member State level. In case of sudden and significant developments, which seriously threaten the security of supply of one or more Member States, it is appropriate to empower the Commission to *propose necessary emergency measures to address and mitigate such threats.*

Amendment 112

Lubica Karvašová, Michał Kobosko, Marie-Agnes Strack-Zimmermann, Anna Stürgh, Svenja Hahn, Katri Kulmuni, Dan Barna, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, Petras Auštrevičius,

Martin Hojsik

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

(27) The Union has created a robust legal framework to ensure security of gas supply at all times, and to deal with possible supply crises in a coordinated manner, including obligations on Member States to provide for effective and operational solidarity to neighbours in need of gas. The Commission should constantly monitor the development of market risks for gas supply resulting from gas trade with Russia at Union, regional and Member State level. ***In case of sudden and significant developments, which seriously threaten the security of supply of one or more Member States, it is appropriate to empower the Commission to take the necessary emergency measures by authorising one or more Member States not to apply the import prohibitions concerning natural gas or LNG imports set out in this Regulation. Such an authorisation should be limited in time and the Commission implementing decision may impose certain additional conditions, to ensure that any suspension is strictly limited to addressing the threat. The Commission should closely monitor the application of any such temporary authorisation.***

Amendment

(27) The Union has created a robust legal framework to ensure security of gas supply at all times, and to deal with possible supply crises in a coordinated manner, including obligations on Member States to provide for effective and operational solidarity to neighbours in need of gas. The Commission should constantly monitor the development of market risks for gas supply resulting from gas trade with Russia at Union, regional and Member State level. ***For this purpose, the Gas Coordination Group should play a central role in order to facilitate exchange of all relevant information in order to achieve security of supplies at the national, regional and European level. In order to stabilize prices, increase predictability and expand availability of gas purchases for the industry, the AggregateEU platform for demand aggregation and joint purchasing should be strengthened.***

Or. en

Amendment 113

Diana Iovanovici Șoșoacă

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

(27) Uniunea a creat un cadru juridic

Amendment

(27) Uniunea a creat un cadru juridic

solid pentru a asigura securitatea aprovizionării cu gaze în orice moment și pentru a aborda în mod coordonat posibilele crize de aprovizionare, inclusiv obligațiile statelor membre de a asigura o solidaritate eficace și operațională față de țările vecine care au nevoie de gaze. Comisia ar trebui să monitorizeze în mod constant evoluția riscurilor de piață pentru aprovizionarea cu gaze care rezultă din comerțul cu gaze cu Rusia, la nivelul Uniunii, la nivel regional și la nivelul statelor membre. În cazul unor evoluții bruște și semnificative care amenință grav securitatea aprovizionării unuia sau a mai multor state membre, este oportun să se confere Comisiei competența de a lua măsurile de urgență necesare, prin ridicarea, în cazul unuia sau al mai multor state membre, a interdicțiilor privind importul de gaze naturale sau de GNL prevăzute în prezentul regulament. O astfel de derogare ar trebui să fie limitată în timp, iar decizia de punere în aplicare a Comisiei poate impune anumite condiții suplimentare, pentru a asigura faptul că orice suspendare se limitează strict la abordarea amenințării. Comisia ar trebui să monitorizeze îndeaproape aplicarea oricărei astfel de derogări temporare.

solid pentru a asigura securitatea aprovizionării cu gaze în orice moment și pentru a aborda în mod coordonat posibilele crize de aprovizionare, inclusiv obligațiile statelor membre de a asigura o solidaritate eficace și operațională față de țările vecine care au nevoie de gaze, ***precum și cea privind asigurarea de stocuri adecvate de gaze pe termen scurt și mediu, pentru a evita întreruperea aprovizionării, mai ales pe timp de iarnă.*** Comisia ar trebui să monitorizeze în mod constant evoluția riscurilor de piață pentru aprovizionarea cu gaze care rezultă din comerțul cu gaze cu Rusia, la nivelul Uniunii, la nivel regional și la nivelul statelor membre. În cazul unor evoluții bruște și semnificative care amenință grav securitatea aprovizionării unuia sau a mai multor state membre, este oportun să se confere Comisiei competența de a lua măsurile de urgență necesare, prin ridicarea, în cazul unuia sau al mai multor state membre, a interdicțiilor privind importul de gaze naturale sau de GNL prevăzute în prezentul regulament. O astfel de derogare ar trebui să fie limitată în timp, iar decizia de punere în aplicare a Comisiei poate impune anumite condiții suplimentare, pentru a asigura faptul că orice suspendare se limitează strict la abordarea amenințării. Comisia ar trebui să monitorizeze îndeaproape aplicarea oricărei astfel de derogări temporare.

Or. ro

Amendment 114

Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

(27) The Union has created a robust legal framework to ensure security of gas supply at all times, and to deal with

Amendment

(27) The Union has created a robust legal framework to ensure security of gas supply at all times, and to deal with

possible supply crises in a coordinated manner, including obligations on Member States to provide for effective and operational solidarity to neighbours in need of gas. ***The Commission should constantly monitor the development of market risks for gas supply resulting from gas trade with Russia at Union, regional and Member State level. In case of sudden and significant developments, which seriously threaten the security of supply of one or more Member States, it is appropriate to empower the Commission to take the necessary emergency measures by authorising one or more Member States not to apply the import prohibitions concerning natural gas or LNG imports set out in this Regulation. Such an authorisation should be limited in time and the Commission implementing decision may impose certain additional conditions, to ensure that any suspension is strictly limited to addressing the threat. The Commission should closely monitor the application of any such temporary authorisation.***

possible supply crises in a coordinated manner, including obligations on Member States to provide for effective and operational solidarity to neighbours in need of gas. ***At the same time, pipelines, like the Nord Stream 1 and Nord Stream 2, have contributed to the fragmentation of the EU energy market and enabled the weaponisation of energy by the Russian Federation, increasing the Union's strategic vulnerability and undermining energy solidarity among Member States. Therefore, it is appropriate to empower the Commission to propose measures, including, if necessary, through a legislative proposal, for the complete and permanent decommissioning of all existing gas pipelines directly connecting the European Union with the Russian Federation, including the Nord Stream pipelines, in order to avoid any weaponisation of energy by Russian Federation in the future as well as environmental and safety risks.***

Or. en

Amendment 115

Rihards Kols, Daniel Obajtek
on behalf of the ECR Group
Dominik Tarczyński

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

(27) The Union has created a robust legal framework to ensure security of gas supply at all times, and to deal with possible supply crises in a coordinated manner, including obligations on Member States to provide for effective and operational solidarity to neighbours in need of gas. The Commission should constantly monitor the development of market risks

Amendment

(27) The Union has created a robust legal framework to ensure security of gas supply at all times, and to deal with possible supply crises in a coordinated manner, including obligations on Member States to provide for effective and operational solidarity to neighbours in need of gas. The Commission should constantly monitor the development of market risks

for gas supply resulting from gas trade with Russia at Union, regional and Member State level. In ***case of sudden and significant developments, which seriously threaten the*** security of supply of one or more Member States, it is appropriate to empower the Commission to take the necessary emergency measures by authorising one or more Member States not to apply the import prohibitions concerning natural gas or LNG imports set out in this Regulation. Such an authorisation should be limited in time and the Commission implementing decision may impose certain additional conditions, to ensure that any suspension is strictly limited to addressing the threat. The Commission should closely monitor the application of any such temporary authorisation.

for gas supply resulting from gas trade with Russia at Union, regional and Member State level. In ***the event of unforeseeable exceptional emergency that threatens the immediate*** security of supply ***and for which no alternatives exist in*** one or more Member States, it is appropriate to empower the Commission to take the necessary emergency measures by authorising one or more Member States not to apply the import prohibitions concerning natural gas or LNG imports set out in this Regulation. Such an authorisation should be limited in time and the Commission implementing decision may impose certain additional conditions, to ensure that any suspension is strictly limited to addressing the threat. The Commission should closely monitor the application of any such temporary authorisation.

Or. en

Justification

Revision strengthens the recital by narrowing conditions that would allow Commission to use emergency measures.

Amendment 116 **Lukas Sieper**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 27 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(27 a) The effectiveness of the monitoring and enforcement framework established under this Regulation relies on secure, resilient and trusted technological infrastructure. In line with the Union's European Economic Security Strategy and relevant Union law, and in order to prevent the emergence of new strategic dependencies, the Commission and the Member States should endeavour to ensure that digital systems used for customs cooperation, contract traceability

and data exchange are based on technologies developed, hosted or operated within the Union or by trusted international partners, while ensuring full compliance with Union rules on cybersecurity, data protection and the confidentiality of commercially sensitive information.

Or. en

Amendment 117
Hanna Gedin

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 28 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(28 a) The access to affordable energy constitute a fundamental necessity of households and businesses alike, as clearly described in the European Pillar of social rights. While some groups in society, such as those unhoused, with low incomes, subjected to unstable working conditions, vast groups of working- and middle class households suffer from energy scarcity and insecurity. This further accelerates economic inequalities and hinders adequate heating of homes with negative health consequences. Therefore this regulation should not allow that any household or business is left behind.

Or. en

Amendment 118
Inese Vaidere, Paulius Saudargas, Mika Aaltola, Jüri Ratas

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 28 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(28 a) The Member States that, out of a commitment of collective responsibility and for their own energy security, have already voluntarily cut trade ties with the Russian Federation by setting prohibitions in their national legislation and diversified their natural gas supplies, have not seen significant effects on prices or supply shortages.

Or. en

Amendment 119
Hanna Gedin

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 28 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(28 b) The new state aid rules should enable greater energy independence and require active public investment in order to ensure reliable energy infrastructure for future needs as energy infrastructure is particularly sensitive to foreign investments.

Or. en

Amendment 120
Ville Niinistö
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

This Regulation provides a framework for effectively removing the Union's exposure to the significant risks for trade and security, resulting from gas trade with the Russian Federation by laying down:

This Regulation provides a framework for effectively removing the Union's exposure to the significant risks for trade and security, resulting from gas **and oil** trade with the Russian Federation by laying down:

Justification

Co-rapporteur V. Niinisto proposes to broaden the scope of the regulation to include a permanent ban on Russian oil imports as no EU legal framework currently enforces a permanent prohibition on Russian oil. Although only a few Member States still import Russian oil, a unified and consistent approach is needed to end both gas and oil imports from Russia. This must be reflected in the legislation. The impact on prices is expected to be minimal, as crude oil is traded globally, and the additional seaborne supply needed to replace Druzhba pipeline volumes (about 11.4 mt/year) represents only 0.5% of global seaborne trade.

Amendment 121
Hanna Gedin

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

This Regulation provides a framework for effectively removing the Union's exposure to the significant risks for trade and security, resulting from gas trade with the Russian Federation by laying down:

Amendment

This Regulation provides a framework for effectively removing the Union's exposure to the significant risks for trade and security, resulting from gas **and oil** trade with the Russian Federation by laying down:

Or. en

Amendment 122
Markéta Gregorová
 on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

This Regulation provides a framework for effectively removing the Union's exposure to the significant risks for trade and security, resulting from gas trade with the Russian Federation by laying down:

Amendment

This Regulation provides a framework for effectively removing the Union's exposure to the significant risks for trade and security, resulting from gas **and oil** trade with the Russian Federation by laying down:

Amendment 123

Katri Kulmuni, Christophe Grudler, Anna Stürgkh, Ivars Ijabs, João Cotrim De Figueiredo, Michal Kobosko, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, Marie-Agnes Strack-Zimmermann, Svenja Hahn, Lubica Karvašová, Dan Barna

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

This Regulation provides a framework for effectively removing the Union's exposure to the significant risks for trade and security, resulting from gas trade with the Russian Federation by laying down:

Amendment

This Regulation provides a framework for effectively removing the Union's exposure to the significant risks for trade and security, resulting from gas **and oil** trade with the Russian Federation by laying down:

Or. en

Amendment 124

Lubica Karvašová, Marie-Agnes Strack-Zimmermann, Anna Stürgkh, Svenja Hahn, Katri Kulmuni, Dan Barna, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, Petras Auštrevičius, Martin Hojsík

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

This Regulation provides a framework for effectively removing the Union's exposure to the significant risks for trade and security, resulting from gas trade with the Russian Federation by laying down:

Amendment

This Regulation provides a framework for effectively removing the Union's exposure to the significant risks for trade and security, resulting from gas **and oil** trade with the Russian Federation by laying down:

Or. en

Amendment 125

Rihards Kols, Daniel Obajtek
on behalf of the ECR Group
Dominik Tarczyński

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

This Regulation **provides a framework for effectively removing** the Union's exposure to the significant risks for trade and security, resulting from gas trade with the Russian Federation by laying down:

Amendment

This Regulation **lays down binding measures to eliminate** the Union's **remaining** exposure to the significant risks for trade and security, resulting from gas trade with the Russian Federation by laying down:

Or. en

Justification

The amendments seeks to strengthen compliance by making it a mandatory obligation for the Member States.

Amendment 126
Markéta Gregorová
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) a stepwise prohibition of imports of natural gas from the Russian Federation and of the provision of LNG terminal services;

Amendment

(a) a stepwise prohibition of imports of natural gas, **storage and purchases** from the Russian Federation and of the provision of LNG terminal services;

Or. en

Amendment 127
Inese Vaidere, Paulius Saudargas, Mika Aaltola, Jüri Ratas

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) a stepwise prohibition of imports of natural gas from the Russian Federation and of the provision of LNG terminal

Amendment

(a) a stepwise prohibition of imports **and storage** of natural gas from the Russian Federation and of the provision of

services;

LNG terminal services;

Or. en

Amendment 128

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point a a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a a) a prohibition of imports of oil, including refined petroleum products, directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation;

Or. en

Justification

The co-rapporteur V. Niinistö proposes to broaden the scope of the regulation to include a permanent ban on Russian oil imports as no EU legal framework currently enforces a permanent prohibition on Russian oil.

Amendment 129

Markéta Gregorová

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point a b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a b) a prohibition of imports of oil, including refined petroleum products, directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation;

Or. en

Amendment 130

Daniel Obajtek, Rihards Kols

on behalf of the ECR Group

Dominik Tarczyński

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) rules to effectively implement and monitor that prohibition as well as the phase out of oil imports from Russia;

Amendment

(b) rules to effectively implement and monitor that prohibition as well as the phase out of oil imports from Russia, **as well as reexported crude oil and petroleum and petrochemical products originating in or exported from a third countries that import sanctioned Russian oil;**

Or. en

Amendment 131

András Gyürk, Enikő Győri, Barbara Bonte, András László, Katarína Roth Neved'alová, Judita Laššáková

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point b

Proposal for a regulation

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) rules to effectively implement and monitor that prohibition as well as the phase out of oil imports from Russia;

Amendment

(b) rules to effectively implement and monitor that prohibition as well as the phase out of oil imports from Russia, **while respecting the exemptions granted under Council Regulation (EU) 2022/879 ;**

Or. en

Amendment 132

Hanna Gedin

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) rules to effectively implement and

Amendment

(b) rules to effectively implement and

monitor that prohibition as well as the phase out of oil imports from Russia;

monitor that prohibition as well as the phase out of oil imports from Russia, *including Russia's shadow fleets*;

Or. en

Amendment 133

Jana Nagyová

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

This Regulation shall also apply to the import, purchase, or transfer into the Union of goods produced, wholly or partly, in third countries using Russian natural gas as an energy input in their manufacturing process.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment closes loopholes by including imports of goods made with Russian gas, protecting EU producers in key sectors like fertilizers, chemicals, and agriculture. It strengthens EU independence and self-sufficiency by ensuring efforts to reduce reliance on Russian gas are not undermined by shifting production abroad, safeguarding the EU's food security, industry, and economic sovereignty.

Amendment 134

Thierry Mariani, Christophe Bay, Pascale Piera, Aleksandar Nikolic, Julie Rechagneux, Enikő Győri, András Gyürk, Raffaele Stancanelli, Paolo Borchia
on behalf of the PfiE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

This Regulation shall not affect the rights of Member States to determine the conditions for exploiting their energy resources, their choice between different energy sources, and the general structure

of their energy supply, as enshrined in Article 194(2) TFEU.

Or. en

Amendment 135

Dario Tamburrano, Danilo Della Valle

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) ‘natural gas’ means natural gas as defined in Article 2, point (1), of Directive (EU) 2024/1788 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁴ and as referred to in Combined Nomenclature (CN) codes 2711 11 00 and 2711 21 00;

¹⁴ Directive (EU) 2024/1788 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 on common rules for the internal markets for renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen, amending Directive (EU) 2023/1791 and repealing Directive 2009/73/EC (OJ L, 2024/1788, 15.7.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2024/1788/oj>).

Amendment

(1) ‘natural gas’ means natural gas as defined in Article 2, point (1), of Directive (EU) 2024/1788 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁴ and as referred to in Combined Nomenclature (CN) codes 2711 11 00 and 2711 21 00, ***when used for energy purposes;***

¹⁴ Directive (EU) 2024/1788 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 on common rules for the internal markets for renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen, amending Directive (EU) 2023/1791 and repealing Directive 2009/73/EC (OJ L, 2024/1788, 15.7.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2024/1788/oj>).

Or. en

Amendment 136

Dario Tamburrano, Danilo Della Valle

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) ‘LNG’ means liquefied natural gas as referred to in CN code 2711 11 00;

Amendment

(2) ‘LNG’ means liquefied natural gas as referred to in CN code 2711 11 00, ***when used for energy purposes;***

Amendment 137

Dario Tamburrano, Danilo Della Valle

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) ‘natural gas in gaseous state’ means natural gas as referred to in CN code 2711 21 00;

Amendment

(3) ‘natural gas in gaseous state’ means natural gas as referred to in CN code 2711 21 00, **when used for energy purposes;**

Or. en

Amendment 138

Lubica Karvašová, Marie-Agnes Strack-Zimmermann, Anna Stürgkh, Svenja Hahn, Katri Kulmuni, Dan Barna, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, Petras Auštrevičius

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) ‘landlocked country’ means a country that is entirely surrounded by land and has not direct access to the sea;

Amendment

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 139

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) ‘landlocked country’ means a country that is entirely surrounded by land and has not direct access to the sea;

Amendment

deleted

Justification

This deletion is in line with amendment to delete exceptions for landlocked countries in Art. 4. The proposal to grant transitional period for landlocked countries was not assessed in the Commission's Assessment of Impact and it lacks justification.

Amendment 140**Letizia Moratti, Massimiliano Salini****Proposal for a regulation****Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 7***Text proposed by the Commission*

(7) ‘importer’ means a natural or legal person who has the power to determine and has determined that natural gas from a third country is ***to be brought*** into the customs territory of or otherwise placed on the Union market;

Amendment

(7) ‘importer’ means a natural or legal person who has the power to determine and has determined that natural gas from a third country is ***imported*** into the customs territory of or otherwise placed on the Union market;

Or. en

Justification

Such clarification is needed to provide legal certainty. The definition should cover the effective import of gas into the Union market.

Amendment 141**Kamila Gasiuk-Pihowicz, Borys Budka, Mirosława Nykiel, Adam Jarubas, Dariusz Joński, Bogdan Andrzej Zdrojewski, Michał Szczerba, Krzysztof Hetman****Proposal for a regulation****Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 12***Text proposed by the Commission*

(12) ‘long-term LNG terminal services’ means services provided by LNG system operators to customers, in particular offloading, storage, sending out, berthing (loading and unloading), regassification, backhaul liquefaction, truck loading, bunkering of LNG, and including ancillary services and temporary storage necessary

Amendment

(12) ‘long-term LNG terminal services’ means services provided by LNG system operators to customers, in particular offloading, storage, sending out, berthing (loading and unloading), regassification, backhaul liquefaction, truck loading, bunkering of LNG, and including ancillary services and temporary storage necessary

for the re-gasification process **and subsequent delivery to the transmission system** under contracts with a duration of more than one year;

for the re-gasification process under contracts with a duration of more than one year;

Or. en

Amendment 142

Andrea Wechsler, Aura Salla, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Angelika Niebler, Wouter Beke, Christian Ehler, Eva Maydell, Letizia Moratti, Massimiliano Salini, Stefan Berger, Virgil-Daniel Popescu, Daniel Caspary, Jens Gieseke, Jan Farský, Hildegard Bentele, Susana Solís Pérez, Matej Tonin

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) 'contracted quantities' means the quantities of natural gas that **the** buyer or the importer is obligated to purchase and **the** seller or **the** exporter is obligated to provide, as specified in the supply contract, excluding volumes arising from adjustments to the contract, such as make-up quantities, shortfall recoveries, or other volumetric modifications under the terms of the contract; for long-term supply contracts, it means the annual contracted quantities;

Amendment

(16) 'contracted quantities' means the quantities of natural gas that **a** buyer or the importer is obligated to purchase and **a** seller or exporter is obligated to provide, as specified in the supply contract, **but** excluding volumes arising from adjustments to the contract, such as make-up quantities, shortfall recoveries, or other volumetric modifications under the terms of the contract; for long-term supply contracts, it means the annual contracted quantities;

Or. en

Justification

By omitting specific volumes from these amendments, the effective 'contracted quantities' are reduced in comparison to the volumes that an EU importer may otherwise be contractually obligated to procure under the terms of the original supply agreement.

Amendment 143

Dario Tamburrano, Danilo Della Valle

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) ‘oil’ means crude oil, natural gas liquids, refinery feedstocks, additives and oxygenates and other hydrocarbons and oil products falling under CN codes 2709 and 2710.

Amendment

(20) ‘oil’ means crude oil, natural gas liquids, refinery feedstocks, additives and oxygenates and other hydrocarbons and oil products falling under CN codes 2709 and 2710, ***when used for energy purposes*** .

Or. en

Amendment 144

Kamila Gasiuk-Pihowicz, Borys Budka, Mirosława Nykiel, Adam Jarubas, Michał Szczerba, Bogdan Andrzej Zdrojewski, Krzysztof Hetman, Dariusz Joński

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 20 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(20 a) “indirect export” means natural gas produced or extracted in the Russian Federation that is sold, transited, blended, swapped, or otherwise routed through third countries, virtual trading hubs, or intermediaries, unless its Russian origin is explicitly and verifiably excluded through certified documentation and physical tracing.

Or. en

Amendment 145

Rihards Kols, Daniel Obajtek
on behalf of the ECR Group
Dominik Tarczyński

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 20 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(20 a) ‘Russian entity’ means any legal person, whether established within the Union or in a third country, that is owned, controlled, or otherwise subject to significant influence by one or more

*natural or legal persons, or entities,
associated with or acting on behalf of the
Russian Federation.*

Or. en

Justification

"Russian entities" is a term that appears throughout various EU regulations, especially within the context of sanctions imposed against Russia. The exact definition on the specific regulation and measure in question in each legal text.

Amendment 146
Hanna Gedin

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 20 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(20 a) ‘certificate of ultimate origin’ means a document irreversibly linked to a specific volume of gas upon its entry into the Union market, certifying its non-Russian origin; such certificates may not be reassigned, reused or associated with any other volume.

Or. en

Amendment 147
Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Francisco Assis, Bruno Tobback, Annalisa Corrado, Giorgio Gori, Nicolás González Casares, Raphaël Glucksmann, Eero Heinäluoma, Lina Gálvez

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 20 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(20 a) ‘gas transport contract’ means a transport contract as defined in article 2, point (3), of Regulation (EU) 2024/1789;

Or. en

Amendment 148
Rihards Kols, Daniel Obajtek
on behalf of the ECR Group
Dominik Tarczyński

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 20 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(20 b) ‘significant influence’ means the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an undertaking. This influence is presumed to exist when an entity holds 20% or more of the voting rights in that undertaking.

Or. en

Justification

Reference to 20% as being a threshold for 'significant influence' is mentioned in Directive 2013/34/EU

Amendment 149
Kamila Gasiuk-Pihowicz, Borys Budka, Mirosława Nykiel, Adam Jarubas, Dariusz Joński, Michał Szczerba, Bogdan Andrzej Zdrojewski, Krzysztof Hetman

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 20 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(20 b) “amended contract” includes any novation, assignment, annex, side letter, renewal, extension, or any modification of the terms, parties, delivery points, volumes, or routes of a contract.

Or. en

Amendment 150
Ville Niinistö
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Chapter I a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

I a CHAPTER I a (new)

BAN OF OIL IMPORTS FROM THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Article 2a - Prohibition of oil imports from the Russian Federation

The import of oil, including petroleum products, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, including refined oil products derived from Russian-origin crude, shall be prohibited as of 1 January 2027.

Or. en

Justification

Co-rapporteur V. Niinisto proposes to broaden the scope of the regulation to include a permanent ban on Russian oil imports as no EU legal framework currently enforces a permanent prohibition on Russian oil. It is also imperative to close loopholes that allow the indirect import of Russian oil in the form of refined products, such as gasoline, via third countries. For example, India has emerged as a major exporter of refined oil products to the European Union, largely due to a significant increase in its imports of discounted Russian crude for processing in Indian refineries.

Amendment 151

Markéta Gregorová

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Chapter I b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

I b CHAPTER I a (new)

BAN OF OIL IMPORTS FROM THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Article 2a - Prohibition of oil imports from the Russian Federation

The import of oil, including petroleum products, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the

Russian Federation, including refined oil products derived from Russian-origin crude, shall be prohibited as of 1 January 2027.

Or. en

Amendment 152

Dario Tamburrano, Danilo Della Valle

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Prohibition of natural gas imports ***from the Russian Federation***

Amendment

Prohibition of natural gas imports

Or. en

Amendment 153

Dario Tamburrano, Danilo Della Valle

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The import of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, shall be prohibited as of 1 January 2026 unless one of the exceptions in Article 4 applies.

Amendment

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 154

Inese Vaidere, Paulius Saudargas, Mika Aaltola, Jüri Ratas

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The import of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, shall be prohibited as of 1 January 2026 unless one of the exceptions in Article 4 applies.

Amendment

1. The import **and storage**, of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation **or which transits through Russian Federation** shall be prohibited as of 1 January 2026 unless one of the exceptions in Article 4 applies.

Or. en

Amendment 155

Markéta Gregorová

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The import of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, shall be prohibited as of 1 January 2026 unless one of the exceptions in Article 4 applies.

Amendment

1. The import, **storage and purchases** of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, shall be prohibited as of 1 January 2026 unless one of the exceptions in Article 4 applies.

Or. en

Amendment 156

András Gyürk, Enikő Győri, Barbara Bonte, András László, Katarína Roth

Neved'alová, Judita Laššáková

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1

Proposal for a regulation

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The import of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation,

Amendment

1. The import of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation,

shall be prohibited as of 1 **January** 2026 unless one of the exceptions in Article 4 applies.

shall be prohibited as of 1 **October** 2026 unless one of the exceptions in Article 4 applies.

Or. en

Justification

The January 1st-deadline falls in the middle of the winter season, when gas supply is most vulnerable to disruptions. We recommend postponing the deadline to a later time of year, and bring it in line with the beginning of the gas year.

Amendment 157

Dario Tamburrano, Danilo Della Valle

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1 a. The import of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines shall be phased out in line with EU climate and energy goals, and prohibited at the latest as of 1 January 2050.

Or. en

Amendment 158

Markéta Gregorová

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. The import of LNG, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, shall be prohibited as of 1 January 2026, unless one of the exceptions in Article 4 applies.

2. The import, **storage and purchases** of LNG, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, shall be prohibited as of 1 January 2026, unless one of the exceptions in Article 4 applies.

Or. en

Amendment 159

András Gyürk, Enikő Győri, Barbara Bonte, András László, Katarína Roth
Neved'alová, Judita Laššáková

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 2

Proposal for a regulation

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The import of LNG, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, shall be prohibited as of 1 **January** 2026, unless one of the exceptions in Article 4 applies.

Amendment

2. The import of LNG, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, shall be prohibited as of 1 **October** 2026, unless one of the exceptions in Article 4 applies.

Or. en

Justification

The January 1st-deadline falls in the middle of the winter season, when gas supply is most vulnerable to disruptions. We recommend postponing the deadline to a later time of year, and bring it in line with the beginning of the gas year.

Amendment 160

Inese Vaidere, Paulius Saudargas, Mika Aaltola, Jüri Ratas

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The import of LNG, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, shall be prohibited as of 1 January 2026, unless one of the exceptions in Article 4 applies.

Amendment

2. The import **and storage** of LNG, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, shall be prohibited as of 1 January 2026, unless one of the exceptions in Article 4 applies.

Or. en

Amendment 161

Dario Tamburrano, Danilo Della Valle

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The import of LNG, **which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation**, shall be prohibited as of 1 January 2026, unless one of the exceptions in Article 4 applies.

Amendment

2. The import of LNG **with a lifecycle CO₂ equivalent emissions higher than 120 g CO₂-equivalent/MJ** shall be prohibited as of 1 January 2026, unless one of the exceptions in Article 4 applies.

Or. en

Justification

LNG exports from the United States have risen dramatically since the LNG-export ban was lifted in 2016. This LNG is produced largely from shale gas. As highlighted in Howarth RW. The greenhouse gas footprint of liquefied natural gas (LNG) exported from the United States. Energy Sci Eng. 2024;12:4843-4859. doi:10.1002/ese3.1934, production of shale gas, as well as liquefaction to make LNG and LNG transport by tanker, is energy-intensive, leading to CO₂ equivalent emissions higher than those of domestically sourced coal (120 g CO₂-equivalent/MJ).

Amendment 162

Yvan Verougstraete, Sophie Wilmès, Marie-Agnes Strack-Zimmermann, Christophe Grudler, Katri Kulmuni, Benoit Cassart, Olivier Chastel, Hilde Vautmans, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2 a. No claims in connection with a contract the performance of which has been affected, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by the prohibition imposed under this Article 3, including claims for indemnity or any other claim of this type, such as a claim for compensation or a claim under a guarantee, of whatever form, shall be satisfied if made by entities established in the Russian Federation or entities controlled by natural persons or legal entities established in the Russian Federation.

Amendment 163

Kamila Gasiuk-Pihowicz, Borys Budka, Mirosława Nykiel, Adam Jarubas, Michał Szczerba, Krzysztof Hetman, Dariusz Joński, Bogdan Andrzej Zdrojewski

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2 a. Importers shall not use swaps, rebranding, relabeling, or transit through intermediaries for the purpose of obscuring or altering the declared origin of the imported gas. Any such activity shall constitute fraudulent circumvention of Article 3 and shall be subject to penalties in Article 10a.

Or. en

Amendment 164

Rihards Kols, Daniel Obajtek
on behalf of the ECR Group
Dominik Tarczyński

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2 a. Any attempt to circumvent the prohibition is a direct violation of this Regulation.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment aims to introduce explicit language, closing potential loopholes and reinforcing the Regulation.

Amendment 165

Yvan Verougstraete, Sophie Wilmès, Marie-Agnes Strack-Zimmermann, Christophe

Grudler, Katri Kulmuni, Benoit Cassart, Olivier Chastel, Hilde Vautmans, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 2 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2 b. No injunction, order, relief, judgment of a judicial court other than a court of a Member State or other court, arbitral or administrative decision issued in proceedings other than those in the Member States pursuant to or derived from investor-state dispute settlement proceedings against a Member State, except for those under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, which could lead to the satisfaction of any claims in connection with a contract the performance of which has been affected, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by the prohibition imposed under this Article 5 shall be recognised or enforced in a Member State if invoked by entities established in the Russian Federation or entities controlled by natural persons or legal entities established in the Russian Federation.

Or. en

Amendment 166

Yvan Verougstraete, Sophie Wilmès, Marie-Agnes Strack-Zimmermann, Christophe Grudler, Katri Kulmuni, Benoit Cassart, Olivier Chastel, Hilde Vautmans, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 2 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2 c. Any recognition or enforcement by a court of a Member State of an arbitral award obtained by such claimants in an investor-to-state-dispute against a Member State shall be considered

contrary to public policy.

Or. en

Amendment 167

Jana Nagyová

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 3a

Prohibition of import of goods produced using Russian natural gas

1. It shall be prohibited to import into the Union any goods listed in Annex [XY], as specified by the Commission in a delegated act pursuant to paragraph 2, where it is established, based on documentation or reasonable grounds, that Russian natural gas was used wholly or partly in their production process outside the Union.

Annex [XY] shall specify categories of goods in key sectors, including fertilizers, chemicals, steel, agricultural products, or other relevant goods, subject to this prohibition.

2. The Commission shall, within six months of the entry into force of this Regulation, adopt a delegated act to determine and update the categories of goods to be listed in Annex [XY] according to the objectives and risk assessment set out in this Regulation.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment closes loopholes by including imports of goods made with Russian gas, protecting EU producers in key sectors like fertilizers, chemicals, and agriculture. It strengthens EU independence and self-sufficiency by ensuring efforts to reduce reliance on Russian gas are not undermined by shifting production abroad, safeguarding the EU's food security, industry, and economic sovereignty.

Amendment 168
Hanna Gedin

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a short-term supply contract concluded before 17 June 2025, and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 17 June 2026.

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 169
Andrea Wechsler

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a short-term supply contract concluded before 17 June 2025, and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 17 June 2026.

1. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a short-term supply contract concluded before 17 June 2025, and not amended thereafter, ***provided that any amendments to such contract after that date do not result in an increase in the contracted quantities or price***, Article 3 shall apply as of 17 June 2026.

Or. en

Justification

As it currently is proposed, the Regulation prohibits any amendments to existing contracts related to gas imports or services. However, this blanket restriction is neither targeted nor proportionate to the Regulation's intended objectives, as contract amendments might be necessary for the proper execution of the contract until its expiration date (2028). Therefore, only those amendments that may constitute an attempt to circumvent the Regulation's

obligations should be subject to restriction. Specifically, this refers to amendments that would increase the initially agreed reference volumes or price.

Amendment 170

**András Gyürk, Enikő Győri, Barbara Bonte, András László, Katarína Roth
Neved'alová, Judita Laššáková**

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 1

Proposal for a Regulation

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a short-term supply contract concluded before **17 June 2025**, and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of **17 June 2026**.

Amendment

1. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a short-term supply contract concluded before **the day of the Regulation's entry into force**, and not amended **its contracted quantity** thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of **one year after the Regulation's entry into force**.

Or. en

Justification

We believe the flexibility to amend other parameters, aside from contracted quantities, such as delivery points, shall be granted for importers.

Amendment 171

Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Francisco Assis, Bruno Tobback, Annalisa Corrado, Giorgio Gori, Nicolás González Casares, Raphaël Glucksmann, Eero Heinäluoma, Lina Gálvez

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a short-term supply contract concluded before **17 June 2025**, and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of **17 June 2026**.

Amendment

1. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a short-term supply contract concluded before **6 May 2025**, and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of **6 May 2026**.

Amendment 172

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are: **deleted**

(a) executed under a short-term supply contract with delivery to an interconnection point with a landlocked country and,

(b) that a long-term supply contract with delivery at the virtual trading point of that landlocked country for the import of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines exists, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, and which was concluded before 17 June 2025 and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January 2028.

Or. en

Amendment 173

Lubica Karvašová, Marie-Agnes Strack-Zimmermann, Anna Stürgh, Svenja Hahn, Katri Kulmuni, Dan Barna, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, Petras Auštrevičius

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are: **deleted**

(a) executed under a short-term supply contract with delivery to an interconnection point with a landlocked country and,

(b) that a long-term supply contract with delivery at the virtual trading point of that landlocked country for the import of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines exists, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, and which was concluded before 17 June 2025 and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January 2028.

Or. en

Amendment 174

Katri Kulmuni, Christophe Grudler, Anna Stürgh, Ivars Ijabs, João Cotrim De Figueiredo, Michal Kobosko, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, Marie-Agnes Strack-Zimmermann, Svenja Hahn, Dan Barna, Ľubica Karvašová

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. *Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are:* *deleted*

(a) executed under a short-term supply contract with delivery to an interconnection point with a landlocked country and,

(b) that a long-term supply contract with delivery at the virtual trading point of that landlocked country for the import of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines exists, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, and which was concluded before 17 June 2025 and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January 2028.

Amendment 175

Kamila Gasiuk-Pihowicz, Borys Budka, Mirosława Nykiel, Adam Jarubas, Michał Szczerba, Krzysztof Hetman, Dariusz Joński, Bogdan Andrzej Zdrojewski

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 **are:**

2. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 **fulfill all the the below requirements:**

Or. en

Amendment 176

Inese Vaidere, Paulius Saudargas, Mika Aaltola, Jüri Ratas

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) executed under a short-term supply contract with delivery to an interconnection point with a landlocked country and,

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 177

Inese Vaidere, Paulius Saudargas, Mika Aaltola, Jüri Ratas

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) that a long-term supply contract with delivery at the virtual trading point of that landlocked country for the import of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines

deleted

exists, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, and which was concluded before 17 June 2025 and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January 2028.

Or. en

Amendment 178
Andrea Wechsler

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) that a long-term supply contract with delivery at the virtual trading point of that landlocked country for the import of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines exists, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, and which was concluded before 17 June 2025 and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January 2028.

Amendment

(b) that a long-term supply contract with delivery at the virtual trading point of that landlocked country for the import of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines exists, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, and which was concluded before 17 June 2025 and not amended thereafter, ***provided that any amendments to such contract after that date do not result in an increase in the contracted quantities or price***, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January 2028.

Or. en

Justification

As it currently is proposed, the Regulation prohibits any amendments to existing contracts related to gas imports or services. However, this blanket restriction is neither targeted nor proportionate to the Regulation's intended objectives, as contract amendments might be necessary for the proper execution of the contract until its expiration date (2028). Therefore, only those amendments that may constitute an attempt to circumvent the Regulation's obligations should be subject to restriction. Specifically, this refers to amendments that would increase the initially agreed reference volumes or price.

Amendment 179
András Gyürk, Enikő Győri, Barbara Bonte, András László, Katarína Roth
Neved'alová, Judita Laššáková

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 2 – point b
Proposal for a regulation

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) that a long-term supply contract with delivery at the virtual trading point of that landlocked country for the import of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines exists, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, and which was concluded before **17 June 2025** and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January 2028.

Amendment

(b) that a long-term supply contract with delivery at the virtual trading ***point or the interconnection*** point of that landlocked country for the import of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines exists, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, and which was concluded before ***the day of the Regulation's entry into force*** and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January 2028.

Or. en

Justification

In our view it is unfortunate that while certain landlocked countries can apply this exemption, others cannot. Our amendment addresses this.

Amendment 180
Dario Tamburrano, Danilo Della Valle

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) that a long-term supply contract with delivery at the virtual trading point of that landlocked country for the import of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines exists, ***which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation***, and which was concluded before 17 June 2025 and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January 2028.

Amendment

(b) that a long-term supply contract with delivery at the virtual trading point of that landlocked country for the import of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines exists, and which was concluded before 17 June 2025 and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January 2028.

Or. en

Amendment 181
Tomas Tobé, Jörgen Warborn

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) that a long-term supply contract with delivery at the virtual trading point of that landlocked country for the import of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines exists, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, and which was concluded before 17 June 2025 and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January **2028**.

Amendment

(b) that a long-term supply contract with delivery at the virtual trading point of that landlocked country for the import of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines exists, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, and which was concluded before 17 June 2025 and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January **2027**.

Or. en

Amendment 182
Hanna Gedin

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) that a long-term supply contract with delivery at the virtual trading point of that landlocked country for the import of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines exists, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, and which was concluded before 17 June 2025 and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January **2028**.

Amendment

(b) that a long-term supply contract with delivery at the virtual trading point of that landlocked country for the import of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines exists, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, and which was concluded before 17 June 2025 and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January **2027**.

Or. en

Amendment 183
Kamila Gasiuk-Pihowicz, Borys Budka, Mirosława Nykiel, Adam Jarubas, Michał Szczerba, Krzysztof Hetman, Dariusz Joński, Bogdan Andrzej Zdrojewski

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) that a long-term supply contract with delivery at the virtual trading point of that landlocked country for the import of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines exists, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, and which was concluded before 17 June 2025 and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January **2028**.

Amendment

(b) that a long-term supply contract with delivery at the virtual trading point of that landlocked country for the import of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines exists, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, and which was concluded before 17 June 2025 and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January **2027**.

Or. en

Amendment 184

Inese Vaidere, Paulius Saudargas, Jörgen Warborn, Mika Aaltola, Jüri Ratas

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) that a long-term supply contract with delivery at the virtual trading point of that landlocked country for the import of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines exists, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, and which was concluded before 17 June 2025 and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January **2028**.

Amendment

(b) that a long-term supply contract with delivery at the virtual trading point of that landlocked country for the import of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines exists, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, and which was concluded before 17 June 2025 and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January **2027**.

Or. en

Amendment 185

Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Francisco Assis, Bruno Tobback, Annalisa Corrado, Giorgio Gori, Raphaël Glucksmann, Eero Heinäluoma

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) that a long-term supply contract with delivery at the virtual trading point of that landlocked country for the import of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines exists, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, and which was concluded before **17 June 2025** and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January **2028**.

Amendment

(b) that a long-term supply contract with delivery at the virtual trading point of that landlocked country for the import of natural gas in gaseous state via pipelines exists, which originates in or is exported directly or indirectly from the Russian Federation, and which was concluded before **6 May 2025** and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January **2027**.

Or. en

Amendment 186

Kamila Gasiuk-Pihowicz, Borys Budka, Mirosława Nykiel, Adam Jarubas, Michał Szczerba, Krzysztof Hetman, Dariusz Joński, Bogdan Andrzej Zdrojewski

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 2 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b a) importer provides binding transit documentation, end-use certification, and a declaration by the receiving entity that the gas will not be re-injected or resold into another Member State

Or. en

Amendment 187

Andrea Wechsler

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a long-term supply contract concluded before 17 June 2025, and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall

3. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a long-term supply contract concluded before 17 June 2025, and not amended thereafter, ***provided that***

apply as of 1 January 2028.

any amendments to such contract after that date do not result in an increase in the contracted quantities or price, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January 2028.

Or. en

Justification

As it currently is proposed, the Regulation prohibits any amendments to existing contracts related to gas imports or services. However, this blanket restriction is neither targeted nor proportionate to the Regulation's intended objectives, as contract amendments might be necessary for the proper execution of the contract until its expiration date (2028). Therefore, only those amendments that may constitute an attempt to circumvent the Regulation's obligations should be subject to restriction. Specifically, this refers to amendments that would increase the initially agreed reference volumes or price.

Amendment 188

András Gyürk, Enikő Győri, Barbara Bonte, András László, Katarína Roth Neved'alová, Judita Laššáková

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 3

Proposal for a regulation

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a long-term supply contract concluded before **17 June 2025**, and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January 2028.

Amendment

3. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a long-term supply contract concluded before ***the day of the Regulation's entry into force***, and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January 2028.

Or. en

Amendment 189

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a long-term supply contract concluded before 17 June 2025, and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January **2028**.

Amendment

3. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a long-term supply contract concluded before 17 June 2025, and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January **2027**.

Or. en

Amendment 190

Markéta Gregorová

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a long-term supply contract concluded before 17 June 2025, and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January **2028**.

Amendment

3. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a long-term supply contract concluded before 17 June 2025, and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January **2027**.

Or. en

Amendment 191

Kamila Gasiuk-Pihowicz, Borys Budka, Mirosława Nykiel, Adam Jarubas, Michał Szczerba, Krzysztof Hetman, Dariusz Joński, Bogdan Andrzej Zdrojewski

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a long-term supply contract concluded before 17 June 2025, and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall

Amendment

3. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a long-term supply contract concluded before 17 June 2025, and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall

apply as of 1 January **2028**.

apply as of 1 January **2027**.

Or. en

Amendment 192

Hanna Gedin

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a long-term supply contract concluded before 17 June 2025, and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January **2028**.

Amendment

3. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a long-term supply contract concluded before 17 June 2025, and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January **2027**.

Or. en

Amendment 193

Inese Vaidere, Paulius Saudargas, Jörgen Warborn, Mika Aaltola, Jüri Ratas

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a long-term supply contract concluded before 17 June 2025, and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January **2028**.

Amendment

3. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a long-term supply contract concluded before 17 June 2025, and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January **2027**.

Or. en

Amendment 194

Katri Kulmuni, Christophe Grudler, Anna Stürgh, Ivars Ijabs, João Cotrim De Figueiredo, Michal Kobosko, Marie-Pierre Vedrenne, Marie-Agnes Strack-Zimmermann, Svenja Hahn, Dan Barna

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a long-term supply contract concluded before 17 June 2025, and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January **2028**.

Amendment

3. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a long-term supply contract concluded before 17 June 2025, and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January **2027**.

Or. en

Justification

The acceleration of the gas phase-out by one year.

Amendment 195
Tomas Tobé, Jörgen Warborn

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a long-term supply contract concluded before 17 June 2025, and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January **2028**.

Amendment

3. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a long-term supply contract concluded before 17 June 2025, and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January **2027**.

Or. en

Amendment 196
Thomas Pellerin-Carlin, Francisco Assis, Bruno Tobback, Annalisa Corrado, Giorgio Gori, Raphaël Glucksmann, Eero Heinäluoma

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a long-term supply contract concluded before **17 June 2025**, and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January **2028**.

3. Where the importer can demonstrate to customs authorities that imports of natural gas referred to in Article 3 are executed under a long-term supply contract concluded before **6 May 2025**, and not amended thereafter, Article 3 shall apply as of 1 January **2027**.

Or. en

Amendment 197

Monika Beňová, Judita Laššáková, Erik Kaliňák, Katarína Roth Neved'alová, Branislav Ondruš, Ľuboš Blaha

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3 a. if during the year preceding the application of Article 3 the benchmark gas price on the Title Transfer Facility (TTF) exceeds 70 EUR/MWh for a continuous period of at least 10 trading days, the transition phase within the meaning of this article shall be extended by one additional year. The extension shall be subject to prior notification by the Member State concerned and confirmation by the Commission, which shall assess the proportionality and necessity of such extension in light of the prevailing market conditions and the objective of maintaining industrial competitiveness and security of energy supply within the Union and the member state concerned.

Or. en

Amendment 198

Monika Beňová, Judita Laššáková, Erik Kaliňák, Katarína Roth Neved'alová, Branislav Ondruš, Ľuboš Blaha

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 3 b (new)

3 b. *By way of derogation from Article 2 of this Regulation, Member States may authorise the continued implementation of long-term gas import contracts concluded with suppliers established in the Russian Federation, provided that the Member State demonstrates, on the basis of a reasoned assessment, that the substitution of such contracts with alternative sources of equivalent volume would meet one or more of the following conditions:*

a) result in a significant and disproportionate increase in import prices or volatility of supply, leading to substantial adverse effects on the national economy;

b) undermine the competitiveness of key industrial sectors by increasing the cost of production in a manner incompatible with the objectives set out in Article 3(3) of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) concerning the safeguarding of economic and price stability in times of crisis;

c) jeopardise the Member State's ability to ensure affordable energy supply to households and vulnerable consumers;

Or. en

Amendment 199

Thierry Mariani, Christophe Bay, Pascale Piera, Aleksandar Nikolic, Julie Rechagneux, Enikő Győri, András Gyürk
on behalf of the P/E Group

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4. *The quantities of imports made in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not exceed the contracted quantities.*

deleted

Amendment 200

Rihards Kols, Daniel Obajtek

on behalf of the ECR Group

Dominik Tarczyński

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. The quantities of imports made in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not exceed the contracted quantities.

Amendment

4. The quantities of imports made in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not exceed the contracted quantities. ***Furthermore, to prevent any attempts to stockpile Russian gas under existing contracts, the annual volume of imports made after 17 June 2025 shall remain comparable or be lower to the volumes imported during an appropriate reference period preceding that date, except in cases of force majeure duly notified to the Commission.***

Or. en

Justification

Objective of this amendment is to prevent situations in which Member States with long term contracts seek to stockpile Russian gas, therefore undermining the intent of the prohibition and prolonging dependency.

Amendment 201

Hanna Gedin

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. The quantities of imports made in accordance with paragraphs **1 and 2** shall not exceed the contracted quantities.

Amendment

4. The quantities of imports made in accordance with **the previous** paragraphs shall not exceed the contracted quantities. ***No voluntary purchases above these quantities shall be permitted.***

Amendment 202

Ville Niinistö

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. The quantities of imports made in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not exceed the contracted quantities.

Amendment

4. The quantities of imports *per Member State* made in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not exceed the contracted quantities *before 17 June 2025*.

Or. en

Justification

During the transition phase for existing supply contracts the quantities of imports can not exceed quantities imported before 17 June.

Amendment 203

Kamila Gasiuk-Pihowicz, Borys Budka, Mirosława Nykiel, Adam Jarubas, Michał Szczerba, Krzysztof Hetman, Dariusz Joński, Bogdan Andrzej Zdrojewski

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. The quantities of imports made in accordance with paragraphs *1 and 2* shall not exceed the contracted quantities.

Amendment

4. The quantities of imports made in accordance with paragraphs *1,2 and 3* shall not exceed the contracted quantities.

Or. en

Amendment 204

Nicolás González Casares, Annalisa Corrado, Lina Gálvez

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 4 a (new)

4 a. 4 a. Where the national diversification plan for natural gas identifies a risk that the objective of phasing out Russian natural gas may not be achieved, the Commission may issue decision, after assessing the plan, to the respective Member State on how to achieve the phase out in a timely manner. The Commission shall provide EU companies with effective and legally sound toolkits to facilitate their efforts to get out of long-term contracts with Russian suppliers without incurring penalties. Following this decision, the Member State shall update its diversification plan within three months accordingly.

Or. en

Amendment 205

Kamila Gasiuk-Pihowicz, Borys Budka, Mirosława Nykiel, Adam Jarubas, Michał Szczerba, Krzysztof Hetman, Dariusz Joński, Bogdan Andrzej Zdrojewski

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4 a. The Commission may request additional information or suspend this exemption if circumvention is suspected. The Commission is obliged to do so in case doubts are raised by at least two Member States.

Or. en

Amendment 206

Dario Tamburrano, Danilo Della Valle

Proposal for a regulation

Article 4 – paragraph 4 a (new)

4 a. New natural gas import contracts are prohibited from 1 January 2026 unless Member States demonstrate that they are in line with EU energy and climate objectives.

Or. en

Agence Europe